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United Christian Missy Soc.

They Went to Latin America

Biographies of Missionaries
of the
Disciples of Christ

Issued by

MISSIONARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
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BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES

of the

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Foreword

The missionary enterprise, like many another institution, is "but the lengthened shadow of great men"—and women! To know the mission task one needs to know the lives of those who have labored. The story of these lives *is* the story of missions.

In this booklet we present sketches of the lives of missionaries who have represented Disciples of Christ in the Latin American countries through the years. We believe the list is complete, so far as the records show. The original sketches in the Latin American Biography Set, of which this is a revision, were prepared by Mrs. S. S. McWilliams, missionary to Argentina. Mr. C. Manly Morton, missionary to Puerto Rico, has carried the major responsibility for bringing these sketches up to date and adding those of the more recent missionaries. Other missionaries and friends have contributed sketches and provided information. To all these we would express our deepest gratitude.

The Missionary Education Department presents this booklet to you of the churches in the hope that through it your understanding of Latin American missions may be increased, your appreciation of the work of those who have represented us in these lands deepened, and your own hearts challenged to greater dedication to the cause of the extension of Christ's Kingdom through the earth.

Genevieve Brown

Department of Missionary Education

INDEX

	Page
Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Q.	93
Alderman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G.	12
Alton, Dr. and Mrs. William A.	46
Andress, Mr. and Mrs. Paul	73
Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Neil H.	82
Beauchamp, Mrs. Consuelo Perez-Guerra	58
Binns, Miss Lillian	83
Boyd, Miss Mary	20
Brewer, Miss Jane	29
Brown, Miss Jessie L. P.	22
Burner, Mrs. and Mrs. Willis J.	61
Bush, Miss Emma	52
Callender, Miss Leila Lamar	40
Cantrell, Miss Florine	37
Carlton, Miss Fanny Sheldon	57
Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. V. C.	48
Case, Miss Clara L.	10
Cohee, Mr. and Mrs. O. J.	21
Cornelius, Mr. and Mrs. E. T.	23
Darter, Mrs. Rena McLaughlin	19
Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Carey C.	26
Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A.	50
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Moody	24
Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. A. E.	80
Embree, Miss Hallie	62
Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.	43
Eubank, Miss Lucile	13
Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Garland S.	60
Fish, Miss Ruth	70
Fishbach, Miss Agnes	87
Ford, Mrs. Maria Reynolds	63
Foster, Miss Ina Lee	72
Francis, Mrs. Bertha Lacock	50
Fullen, Mrs. A. M.	43
Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.	10
Fuller, Miss Mary Elizabeth	26
Fuqua, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C.	41
Gibbons, Miss Pearl	25
Gibson, Miss Martha	89
Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence D.	36
Grigsby, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan H.	35
Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson	30
Hoblit, Mr. M. L.	9
Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Howard T.	32
Hopper, Dr. Rex D. and Dr. Ida Tobin	86
Huegel, Mr. and Mrs. F. J.	27
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W.	81
Inman, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Guy	16
Irelan, Miss Elma C.	18
Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer P.	44
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Abner	71
Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C.	38

Page

Law, Miss Jessie Gertrude 41
Leach, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. 78
Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. 84
Lemon, Miss Hallie 74
Leslie, Miss Ruth Rebecca 33
Lick, Miss Clara Edna 37
Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. 76
Lines, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. 23

Malone, Miss Fannie 22
Mantle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Guy 30
McCaw, Miss Rossie Elizabeth (Betty) 92
McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. (Mrs. J. M. Stearns) 14
McDonald, Miss Laura Mai (Mrs. M. L. Norment) 90
McHardy, Mrs. Helen Randall 51
McIntire, Mrs. Nannie F. Hopper 19
McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. 66
Mehlis, Mrs. Lora Garrett 88
Mellenger, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. 21
Mills, Miss Florence A. 53
Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Raymond 88
Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. 68
Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Manly 54
Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper T. 15

Norment, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm L. 79
Nunn, Miss Etta 31

Omer, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. 11
Orvis, Miss Mary Irene 85
Owen, Dr. and Mrs. George Earle 75

Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. 45
Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. 56

Reavis, Dr. and Mrs. Tolbert F. 65
Robertson, Miss Mary Gertrude 19

Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Allin 94
Siler, Miss Nora E. 47
Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. William George 91
Smith, Miss Ina Elizabeth 28
Smith, Miss Zona 64
Stainton, Miss Margaret 95
Strange, Miss Hallie Ruth 39
Suffel, Mrs. Clara Hill 21

Taylor, Mr. William M. 45

Vanneter, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt C. 53
Vannoy, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. 68

Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Normal B. 71
Westrup, Mr. Thomas M. and Family 13
Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. 45
Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh J. 58
Wilson, Miss May 34
Wisdom, Miss Catherine 31
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt B. 51
Wyle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin 62
Wyrick, Mrs. Vera Wise 20

Young, Miss Harriet Elizabeth 36

INDEX BY COUNTRIES

Mexico

Page

Alderman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. 12
Alton, Dr. and Mrs. William A. *(Sketch in Puerto Rico section)* 46

Boyd, Miss Mary 20
Brewer, Miss Jane 29
Brown, Miss Jessie L. P. 22

Callender, Miss Leila Lamar 40
Cantrell, Miss Florine 37
Case, Miss Clara L. 10
Cohee, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. 21
Cornelius, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. 23

Darter, Mrs. Rena McLaughlin 19
Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Carey C. 26

Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Moody 24
Eubank, Miss Lucile 13

Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. 10
Fuller, Miss Mary Elizabeth 26
Fuqua, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. 41

Gibbons, Miss Pearl 25
Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence D. 36
Grigsby, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan H. 35

Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson 30
Hoblit, Mr. M. L. 9
Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. 32
Huegel, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. 27

Inman, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Guy 16
Irelan, Miss Elma C. 18

Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. 38

Law, Miss Jessie Gertrude 41
Lemon, Miss Hallie *(Sketch in Argentina section)* 74
Leslie, Miss Ruth Rebecca 33
Lick, Miss Clara Edna 37
Lines, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. 23

Malone, Miss Fannie 22
Mantle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Guy 30
McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. (Mrs. Josephine M. Stearns) 14
McIntire, Mrs. Nannie F. Hopper 19
McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. *(Sketch in Argentina section)* 66
Mellenger, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. 21
Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper T. 15

Nunn, Miss Etta 31

Omer, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. 11
Orvis, Miss Mary Irene *(Sketch in Paraguay section)* 85

Robertson, Miss Mary Gertrude 19

Smith, Miss Ina Elizabeth 28
Strange, Miss Hallie Ruth 39
Suffel, Miss Clara Hill 21

Page

Westrup, Mr. Thomas M. and Family 13
Wilson, Miss May 34
Wisdom, Miss Catherine 31
Wyrick, Mrs. Vera Wise 20

Young, Miss Harriet Elizabeth 36

Puerto Rico

Alton, Dr. and Mrs. William A. 46

Beauchamp, Mrs. Consuelo Perez-Guerra 58
Bush, Miss Emma L. 52

Carlton, Miss Fanny Sheldon 57
Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. 48

Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. 50

Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. 43

Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Garland S. 60
Ford, Mrs. Maria Reynolds *(Sketch in Argentina section)* 63
Francis, Mrs. Bertha Lacock 50
Fullen, Mrs. A. M. 43

Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence D. *(Sketch in Mexico section)* 36

Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer P. 44

Lemon, Miss Hallie *(Sketch in Argentina section)* 74

McHardy, Mrs. Helen Randall 51
Mills, Miss Florence A. 53
Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. *(Sketch in Argentina section)* 68
Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Manly 54

Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. 45
Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. 56

Siler, Miss Nora E. 47

Taylor, Mr. William M. 45

Vanneter, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt C. 53

Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. 45
Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh J. 58
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt B. 51

Argentina

Andress, Mr. and Mrs. Paul 73

Burner, Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. 61

Embree, Miss Hallie 62

Fish, Miss Ruth 70
Ford, Mrs. Maria Reynolds 63
Foster, Miss Ina Lee 72

Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. *(Sketch in Mexico section)* 32

Page

Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Abner ---- 71

Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. *(Sketch in Paraguay section)* ---- 84
Lemon, Miss Hallie ---- 74
Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. ---- 76

McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. ---- 66
Mehlis, Mrs. Lora Garrett *(Sketch in Paraguay section)* ---- 88
Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. ---- 68
Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Manly *(Sketch in Puerto Rico section)* ---- 54

Orvis, Miss Mary Irene *(Sketch in Paraguay section)* ---- 85
Owen, Dr. and Mrs. George Earle ---- 75

Reavis, Dr. and Mrs. Tolbert F. ---- 65

Smith, Miss Zona ---- 64

Vannoy, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. ---- 68

Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Normal B. ---- 71
Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh J. *(Sketch in Puerto Rico section)* ---- 58
Wyle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin ---- 62

Paraguay

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Q. ---- 93

Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Neil H. ---- 82
Binns, Miss Lillian ---- 83

Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. ---- 80

Fishbach, Miss Agnes ---- 87

Gibson, Miss Martha ---- 89

Hopper, Dr. Rex D. and Dr. Ida Tobin ---- 86
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. ---- 81

Leach, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. ---- 78
Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. ---- 84

McCaw, Miss Rossie Elizabeth (Betty) ---- 92
McDonald, Miss Laura Mai (Mrs. M. L. Norment) ---- 90
Mehlis, Mrs. Lora Garrett ---- 88
Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Raymond ---- 88
Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Manly *(Sketch in Puerto Rico section)* ---- 54

Norment, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm L. ---- 79

Orvis, Miss Mary Irene ---- 85

Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Allin ---- 94
Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. William George ---- 91
Stainton, Miss Margaret ---- 95

Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh J. *(Sketch in Puerto Rico section)* ---- 58

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Mexico

Mr. M. L. Hoblit

1895 - 1899

To M. L. Hoblit, born in Atlanta, Illinois, and reared and converted in the church there, goes the honor of being the pioneer missionary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in Mexico. The twenty-first anniversary of that organization was celebrated at the annual convention of our churches held in Dallas, Texas, October, 1895, by voting to open work in Mexico.

Mr. Hoblit was previously engaged by the Wells Fargo Express Company in El Paso, Texas, on account of his knowledge of the Spanish language, but so intense was his desire to enter mission service that he made his engagement with them upon the condition that he could leave his position at any time arrangements could be perfected for him to take up missionary work. In the El Paso church he was Sunday school superintendent, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, and one of the leading singers in the choir (he sang Spanish beautifully). He had also taught two years in the Rio Grande Congregational Training School at El Paso.

The field of Juarez, just across from El Paso, where bull fights, gambling, and heavy drinking characterized the life, was chosen as the strategic place to begin the work. In November, 1895, the two hundred dollars which Mr. Hoblit felt was necessary for beginning the work was sent to him and he took up his service the following month. As he was unmarried, his mother, a woman of the same genial personality as her son, went with him to make a home at Juarez.

The following January he wrote: "I am glad that we are at last ready for vigorous, aggressive prosecution of the work of evangelization and teaching in this town. We have the mission chapel and schoolroom well furnished with benches, blackboard, bookcase, tables, chairs, lamps, stove, and organ. We have laid in a supply of song books, some tracts, and a lot of five-cent copies of the Gospel according to John. When I visited the mayor of Juarez to lay before him our problem of establishing a gospel mission and school, he kindly granted me a private interview at once and assured me that we should have ample protection and help in carrying out our design, which he characterized as a noble one with which he was in cordial sympathy." In addition to conducting the school, Mr. Hoblit published *El Evangelista* (The Evangelist), a neat eight-page fortnightly paper.

In June, 1897, owing to sickness and other obstacles at Juarez, the work was transferred to Monterrey. It was felt that city was a more strategic center. During November of that year Mr. Hoblit wrote that the reading room was attracting a number of college students. There were forty boys in the night classes, and he hoped to form Bible study classes for young men from El Colegio Civil. The house, located on one of the busiest streets of the city, was well suited to the purpose of the work, there being an entrance hall, five good-sized rooms for reading, for night school, Sunday school, and other meetings, office and private reception room, and printing office.

In October of 1898 Monterrey was in the midst of an epidemic of yellow fever. It was impossible to open the school or do any other work with the freedom formerly enjoyed. Later came a smallpox epidemic, and in August of the following year Mr. Hoblit resigned from the work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fuller

1896 - 1902, 1908 - 1911

In 1896 Miss Bertha Mason, daughter of a prominent Christian minister of Houston, Texas, became a missionary at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. A member of the Student Volunteer Band and a graduate of Add-Ran University (now Texas Christian University), she was a consecrated and efficient church worker, having assisted her father in his work, and having traveled through Texas and into Mexico, sometimes by stage coach, developing women's work and doing evangelistic work, distributing Bibles and literature, and organizing Sunday schools. She taught the first school in Juarez and wrote regarding it: "I feel that my school is giving us a hold on the Ciudad Juarez people. A number of families have spoken to me about sending their children to me next year. This seems wonderful, for when I came the children were not permitted to walk on the sidewalk by the schoolhouse but had to cross the street."

During the summer of 1897 Miss Mason had a severe fall and was compelled to return to her Texas home. After some months she was able to take up the work of state secretary in Texas. Meanwhile the Mexican mission was moved to Monterrey and in 1900 she joined the group there and gave joyful, consecrated, and efficient service until 1902 when she returned to her home state and again served the missionary cause as state secretary.

In 1908 she again became an active worker in Mexico with her husband, J. H. Fuller. They were married in 1907 and made Monterrey the objective point of their wedding journey. Some one said: "If Mr. Fuller did not receive a favorable impression of the city and the surrounding beautiful scenery, we are sure it was not the fault of his bride. Few have done more to advance the interests of the work in Mexico than Mrs. Fuller, and we are not surprised that in the beginning Mr. and Mrs. Fuller chose to visit the field to which were given the first endeavors of the wife in missionary service."

The Fullers arrived in Monterrey April 25, 1908, to superintend the evangelistic work of the district. Mrs. Fuller was the Living Link of the church at Plano, Texas, while her husband was that of the Sherman, Texas, church where he had held a most successful four-year pastorate. Concerning his Bible class in Monterrey Mr. Fuller wrote: "I have never had a work I enjoyed more than I do this morning Bible class in the Mexican school. It now includes the Mexican teachers, who have come into it of their own accord, the most advanced students among the Mexicans, and the ministerial students." He had charge of the Monterrey school which enrolled some four hundred students, was pastor of the English congregation, and prepared Sunday school materials and edited the English section of the mission magazine.

When the Fullers found it necessary to give up their missionary service they accepted a call to a church in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Fuller was for many years state secretary in Arkansas and Mrs. Fuller the secretary of the Arkansas Christian Woman's Missionary Society. They gave many years of devoted, fruitful Christian service to the state. Mr. Fuller passed away in April, 1946. Mrs. Fuller has retired and lives in Little Rock.

Miss Clara L. Case

1900 - 1909

Miss Clara L. Case of Ann Arbor, Michigan, known as Southern California's and Arizona's own "Clarita," arrived in Monterrey in January, 1900. She had studied Spanish before going to Mexico but continued her study of the language for

some time. She was a teacher and a student of child nature, well fitted both by natural endowment and careful training for the work she was to undertake.

Miss Case's nine years of service in Mexico included private classes in English, in which the Bible was used as one of the text-books, teaching in the grades of the American department, visiting in Mexican homes, Bible teaching, and medical work. Although always in delicate health, she did a strong and helpful work, much of the time giving her services without expense to the mission board.

In February, 1904, when saddened by the news of the sudden death of her father, she said, "Thus has been broken the strongest tie that bound me to my native land and has given my life more fully to Mexico." Her vacation in 1907 she spent at her home in Ann Arbor and received the A.B. degree from the University of Michigan.

Clara Case was one of the best loved of the missionaries in Mexico; she knew the work thoroughly and sympathetically; she toiled persistently, patiently, and gently. She saw the work grow in Monterrey into an enterprise with five schools having more than four hundred pupils, four churches, and a printing plant that issued four thousand papers a month.

Following a time of rest in her brother's home in Omaha, Nebraska, Miss Case spent a year in Des Moines, in the study of osteopathy. Later she located in Mexico for the practice of her profession. She passed away some years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Omer

1900 - 1901

On January 14, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Moses Omer, of Martinsville, Virginia, reached Monterrey and wrote hopefully of the outlook there for evangelical work. They were nicely situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Hoblit and his mother, and associated with them in the work were Misses Clara Case, Bertha Mason, and Francesco Puebla. A year later Mr. Omer wrote that the Mexican part of the Sunday school was more promising than the American, and that he was able to teach some in Spanish and hoped to preach in that language soon. In addition to her home work, Mrs. Omer did visiting in the homes.

While in Mexico the Omers adopted a little ten-year-old Mexican Girl, Consuelo, although they had two children of their own, Lewis and Virginia. Later two other children were added to the family circle, Paul and Farrar.

Mr. A. G. Alderman in 1901 wrote of the Omers: "It did not take me long to learn that Brother L. M. Omer and wife were well and favorably known among the English-speaking people and that they were well beloved of the Mexicans who knew them. Brother Omer was an effectual worker among the Americans and though he wrought against tremendous odds, owing to serious illness in his family, he had acquired a good working knowledge of the Spanish."

In the July, 1901, *Missionary Tidings* we read that it is "widely regretted that Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Omer have been compelled to resign the work in Monterrey, Mexico, on account of Mrs. Omer's failing health." They left the Mission with great reluctance and went to Danville, Virginia, the home of Mrs. Omer's relatives. Later Mrs. Omer, formerly Birdie Farrar, and the sister of Mrs. Bessie Farrar Madsen of India, served as corresponding secretary of Georgia.

Through years of service in the Christian ministry in the homeland, Mr. and Mrs. Omer served churches in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Perryville, Kentucky, was the last pastorate served before Mr. Omer retired. Following that work, Mr. and Mrs. Omer established Faith Mission

in the mountains of Kentucky near Parksville and built a home there. Lives in that community were changed and enriched through the message of the Gospel brought by these devoted Christian leaders.

After a few weeks' illness, Mr. Omer passed away in January, 1944, and was laid to rest in a little cemetery near Faith Mission. Mrs. Omer still leads the work at Faith Mission, conducting many special services during the year in addition to the regular work of the congregation. A daily vacation Bible school is held each summer. One of the men of the congregation trains the boys of the community in arts and crafts in a workshop which has been built near the church.

In 1945, when the Fiftieth Anniversary of our mission work in Mexico was celebrated, Mrs. Omer was among those from the United States who went to Mexico for that observance. It was a great joy to her to visit the field where she and Mr. Omer served in the early years of their ministry, for she still maintains a keen interest in the work of the Kingdom there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Alderman

1901 - 1911

A young man full of wisdom, courage, and faith was A. G. Alderman. His years of service were few but fruitful, and the manner of his death gives to him a high place among our missionary heroes.

Mr. and Mrs. Alderman went to Monterrey, Mexico, in June, 1901. Full of energy and life, Mr. Alderman relocated our main station in the city and opened several outstations. He enlisted the interest of local physicians and arranged for a free clinic for the poor of the city. He commenced the publication of a paper in Spanish and English. He founded a school which, starting with only thirty pupils, grew within a two years' period to have an enrollment of five hundred.

In the fall of 1903, Mr. Alderman wrote of Monterrey's being under quarantine for yellow fever saying, "We will do all we can to protect ourselves and our people, and trust the rest to our Father, who has always been kind to us." But he succumbed to the disease, "stricken with yellow fever, some say by nursing a railroad man who was without friends, others say by nursing a young Mexican who had been employed as printer in the office of *La Via de la Paz.*" The *Monterrey News* said of him: "Mr. Alderman was thirty-five years old, a native of Ohio. He was graduated from the Christian College of Albany, Missouri, with the degree of A.B., the same college conferring upon him the degree of A.M. for literary work done during the residence in Mexico. He served eleven years in the pastorate in Kansas and Missouri. In 1902 he was sent to Puerto Rico to buy property and locate a home for orphan boys. He was exceptionally successful in his missionary work in Mexico and won for himself not only the regard of his church, but of the residents of the city as well."

Mr. Alderman was buried in Monterrey and on the first anniversary of his death a memorial service was held at the cemetery, two hundred pupils, teachers, and friends honoring his memory. "The whole man went into his work until it consumed him. He really gave his life for Mexico," it was said. The mission report referred to him as "chief counselor, director, and inspirational spirit in the Mission." His spirit of devotion and zeal continued to inspire the other workers to renewed consecration and endeavor.

For eight years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Alderman continued in missionary work at Monterrey, doing evangelistic work, holding meetings, having charge of a station and teaching in the primary department of the English school. In 1908 she and her four children spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Evans, in White City, Kansas. In 1910 she was married to Mr. Alvin Grant

Morgan and soon discontinued her connection with the Mission. In 1912 the family moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Later Mrs. Morgan was a worker in a settlement house at Houston, Texas; matron in a boarding school in Albuquerque, New Mexico; and a settlement house worker in San Diego, California, where she has lived for the past fifteen years caring for an invalid daughter who passed on a short while ago. Mrs. Morgan's interest in the work of the Kingdom continues as she participates in the activities of her church and of the Brotherhood.

Miss Lucile Eubank

1901 - 1904

Supported by her home state of Texas, in 1901 Miss Lucile Eubank of Denison, Texas, went as a missionary to Monterrey, Mexico. During the few years she was privileged to serve there she taught in the school, assisted in Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, and church work. Upon resigning in 1904, she wrote: "The days have been full and have brought me much joy. I am soon to go to my home but the pain of leaving will be greatly lessened by the joy that I feel in having been in Monterrey and having had the opportunity to work these past three years. I shall impatiently await the time when I can be of service again."

The most recent information concerning Miss Eubank is that she now lives in California.

Mr. Thomas M. Westrup and Family

1902 - 1912

Thomas M. Westrup, known as the "father of Mexican hymnology," and his most accomplished family, added an important chapter to the history of the Disciples of Christ Mission in Mexico.

Thomas M. Westrup, the oldest of seven brothers and seven sisters, was born in London in 1837, but when he was fifteen the family moved to Mexico, as the father was employed to erect a mill near San Luis Potosi. When twenty-three, Thomas went to Monterrey, where he served as bookkeeper seven years. In 1864 he was baptized by James Hickey, agent of the American Bible Society, and from then until 1870 preached for several congregations of independent believers who called themselves "by no other name than Christian." In 1870 he was called to New York to confer with the Baptists who wished to employ him, and with the exception of five years during which the Baptists withdrew all aid from the Mexican work, he continued in their service until 1901. During the interval mentioned he preached, and served as bookkeeper for a large mercantile house. His first wife died in 1874, and he later married Francesca Barocio of Mexico, to which union were born four sons and three daughters.

When Mr. Westrup became a missionary under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in 1902, Mr. Alderman wrote of him: "He is perhaps more generally known and more sincerely loved than any other Protestant worker in the Republic." Mr. Westrup was proficient in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and French, would have passed anywhere as an authority on Spanish, had marked attainments in the classics, but "as a plain Christian minister of the Gospel his varied talents shone with brightest luster; he was equally at home with rich and poor, with the cultured and the ignorant." When heart trouble claimed him in the seventy-third year of his life, he had made his contribution to Mexico and was "ready to become a member of that part of our Father's family which is in heaven."

During thirty-five years of happy married life, Mrs. Westrup proved a most capable and spiritual helpmate. Off and on, in addition to her own large family, she cared for some twenty-five other children, so greatly did her heart go out to needy ones. She taught in the kindergarten of the Mexican department of the school in addition to her untiring services in other phases of the work. She passed away in 1910, a year after her husband.

At the time of their father's death, only three of the family were not directly connected with work in the Mission: Thomas, the youngest, was still in school; Joshua was a pattern maker in a foundry (he now lives in Aguascalientes, where for many years he has been in the furniture business and has a prominent part in our church work there); and Washington, the oldest son, was a Baptist minister at Laredo, Texas.

Enrique T. Westrup, teacher, preacher, and writer, ably assisted his father in the teaching, preaching in Spanish, and in the publication of Spanish literature which was made accessible to all schools and societies. During the ten years (1902-1912) that he and his consecrated wife served as missionaries, he held pastorates in Saltillo and Monterrey. Since leaving our mission, E. T. Westrup has continued to make his contribution to Mexico through his connection with the government schools as a teacher of English, an academy of his own, and independent missionary work. Like his father he is gifted in music.

The Misses Bertha and Aida Westrup were well-trained teachers who began work in our mission along with their parents and brother in 1902. Bertha was the efficient principal of the Mexican department of the Christian Institute until the time of her marriage to Professor José Velasco in 1910. She now lives in Mexico City. Aida taught in the Mexican department and, like her sister Bertha, was efficient in the various departments of the church work, serving until 1906, when she was married to Hector Gonzalez, a prominent young lawyer of Monterrey. Irene began teaching in the Christian Institute when a very young girl, teaching during the day and attending night classes at the normal school. She inherited some of her father's poetic ability and translated many hymns and exercises for Juniors. In 1922 she was married to a Mr. Buldain, but lived only a year, passing away at her home in San Antonio, Texas.

In their missionary service Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Westrup were supported by the state of Kansas, Miss Bertha by Illinois, Miss Aida by Minnesota, and Enrique T. Westrup by Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McDaniel

1904 - 1905

It was in March, 1904, that Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McDaniel and their three children arrived in Monterrey for educational work and were given a most hearty welcome by the missionaries there. The pastor of their home church in Emporia, Kansas, said of them: "They are specially fitted by endowment and experience for service in so rich a field of opportunity. This man and woman are well born. Their native powers are evident to any observer. Their training was systematic and complete. Professor McDaniel graduated from DePauw University and later received the degree of A.M. His wife graduated from the justly famed Kansas State Normal."

Soon Mr. McDaniel was making his splendid contribution as head of the school in Monterrey and as pastor of the American congregation, and Mrs. McDaniel was using her talents in the primary department of the school, teaching vocal music and other subjects and assisting in the publication of *La Via de la Paz.*

Their labors were cut short, however, by the serious illness of Mr. McDaniel, which necessitated their return to the homeland at the end of one short year. Returning to Kansas, Mrs. McDaniel reentered public school work in Newton and continued in it until 1909, when Mr. McDaniel passed away.

For the next four years she served as state secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in Kansas, and in 1913 went to the Indianapolis headquarters to serve as secretary of the development department. In 1914 she was married to Guy C. Stearns, pastor of the Indianapolis Centenary Church. Upon the organization of The United Christian Missionary Society, Mrs. Stearns went to St. Louis, where she continued until 1928, serving part of the time as head of the missionary education department and part of the time as second vice-president of the organization. She then became general secretary of the interdenominational National Council of Federated Church Women, continuing until the depression made it impossible to finance that organization. She then spent some time lecturing on European countries and South America under the auspices of the World Travel Study Club. She also gave frequent lectures in the field of Christian psychology.

Mrs. Stearns was a woman of charming personality and extraordinary gift of public speaking. Broad was her field of service and important her contribution to the missionary development of the Disciples of Christ. For some time before her death in 1945, she made her home in Washington, D. C., where she was active as a Bible teacher and in the general work of the National City Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper T. Moses

1904 - 1909, 1921

Jasper Turney Moses, son of William H. and Helen E. Moses, was born in Richwood, Ohio, of French and Dutch ancestry. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the American Revolution and one of the settlers of Ohio, while the maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of New York. In 1888 the family moved to Topeka, Kansas, and there he came into the church. He graduated from Butler College in 1903 and a year later he left his home in Indianapolis for his chosen field, Mexico, the Living Link of the Tabernacle auxiliary in Columbus, Indiana. He first taught in the American school and assisted in the general work of the Mission. In 1905 he was bookkeeper and treasurer of the Mission, editor of the English section of the paper, had an active part in all phases of the church work, and was principal of the school.

On December 26, 1905, he was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Elliott in New Castle, Indiana. Miss Elliott came of an honored ancestry. Her mother's people, the Murphys, were among the pioneer settlers of Henry County, Indiana, and the founders of the Christian Church in that community. Nature was generous in her endowment, and the sunshine of Katherine's heart was an open sesame to all. She received the culture which the schools of her native city offered and was constant and devoted in service in the church. While attending the International Christian Endeavor Convention, she met Jasper Moses, and he won her heart. As bride and groom they arrived in Monterrey January 10, 1906, and were at once busy in the work. Part of the summer of 1907 had to be spent in the States for the benefit of Mr. Moses' health. While in Indianapolis he looked after the publication of his book on Mexico, *Today in the Land of Tomorrow*. Only eight days after his return to Monterrey he was stricken with dengue fever and was forced to give up his work for a time. During the year's leave of absence he spent seven months in sanitariums and hospitals and had four surgical operations. But when his health permitted, he was to be found at missions headquarters busy in

editorial work and proof-reading, or he was speaking at conventions and elsewhere. The year was especially saddened by the death of his distinguished mother, Mrs. Helen E. Moses, for years corresponding secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, editor of the *Missionary Tidings,* and later president of the organization. It was most fitting that her son's second book should be the story of her life and work.

In the fall of 1909, the family moved to Hereford, Texas, Mr. Moses having been called to head the department of literature of Hereford College. Later he was pastor of the church in Fowler, Colorado, and during the summer was available for stereopticon lectures on Mexico. During the First World War he was the assistant secretary of the general War-Time Commission of the Churches. It was not until 1921, when he was secretary of the department of religious publicity of the Federal Council of Churches, with headquarters in New York, that he was reappointed to service in Mexico. He went this time to Mexico City to be manager of the Union Evangelical Press and secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Mexico. Although his salary was to be paid by the United Evangelical Committee of Mexico, he went as a missionary of The United Christian Missionary Society.

His sudden death, the result of an operation for appendicitis, came as a great shock to his many friends in the United States and in Mexico, but especially tragic was it for the little family who had not yet reached the field. Though short, the last period of his service was a joy to the missionaries of Mexico as well as to the committee returning him to the field, and he was radiantly happy in plans for providing Christian literature for the people in their own language and in the expectation of the coming to Mexico City of his wife and five children. His body was laid to rest in the mission field of his choice. When asked regarding the burial place for her husband, Mrs. Moses wrote: "I tried to see the situation as I know Jasper would have seen it. If the Society had met the expenses, he would have said, 'Put that money into the work on the field.' If I had done it, he would have said to use it for the education of the children. I feel we would be happier to leave him where he has always wanted to be."

Mrs. Moses has lived for some time with a brother in New Castle, Indiana. She served for a period as assistant to the minister of the First Christian Church there and has been very active in the church's work.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Guy Inman

1905 - 1915

The place Mr. Samuel Guy Inman has made for himself in the world of affairs is very concretely shown in the long list of activities which follow his name in *Who's Who in America.*

Mr. Inman was born in Trinity, Texas, and at the age of ten was living with an aunt and uncle in Houston, as he had lost both parents. At seventeen, he entered the grocery business with his uncle and about this time united with the church. At nineteen, he was associated with J. C. Mason in the publication of *The Practical Christian.*

In 1897 he began preparation for the ministry and the following summer made an extensive tour through Mexico, becoming interested in missionary work. After studying in Texas Christian University and Transylvania where he received his A.B. degree, he held a brief pastorate at Logansport, Indiana, and then for four years had charge of the institutional work of the Fifty-sixth Street Church in New York. While in the city he took advanced work in Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary, specializing in religious pedagogy. In 1904 he married

Bessie Winona Cox, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, who had been studying music in New York and helping in the Fifty-sixth Street Church. Upon their marriage, they took the pastorate of the Tabernacle Church in Fort Worth, Texas, but a year later went to Monterry, Mexico, as missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Inman spent a decade in Mexico, first in Monterrey, where they directed the Christian Institute, then at Ciudad Porforio Diaz (now Piedras Negras), where they had charge of the People's Institute. While in Monterrey Mr. Inman was pastor of the American congregation, directed the evangelistic work, and had charge of translations. He edited *La Revista Biblica,* a Sunday school weekly, conducted the prayer league department in English and Spanish of *La Via de la Paz,* and furnished weekly articles on the fundamentals of Christianity. Mrs. Inman, through her gracious personality and musical ability, contributed greatly to the success of the work.

In 1908 Mr. Inman and some national helpers held services at what was then C. P. Diaz, just across from Eagle Pass. A reading room was opened for men, a class in English was formed, and a debating club organized which discussed the moral and social evils of the town and held up the program of Jesus as the one secret of individual and national progress. This social gospel reached a class of hearers that could not have been gained by the usual evangelistic methods and resulted in the building of the People's Institute. The state of Coahuila officially endorsed the work by voting one hundred dollars a month toward the support of its night school. In 1910, when Mexico was engaged in the great Centennial celebration of her independence from Spain, the event that caused the most favorable comment of the whole celebration was the laying of the cornerstone of this new building. When the revolution struck Piedras Negras, mobs destroyed homes and business places of the foreigners, but the People's Institute was not molested.

At the request of the mission board, Mr. Inman visited in 1914 the missionary work in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Argentina and greatly inspired the workers on those fields. In 1915 he was released to work up interest among the churches of all denominations for the conference on Latin America to be held in Panama in 1916. He never returned to Mexico as a missionary, but since that time has been "missionary at large" for all of Latin America. In his capacity as secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America (from its organization in 1916 to 1941), through his books, pamphlets, magazine articles, conferences, and addresses, Mr. Inman has done more than any other man to make Latin American missions live in the thinking and the feeling of the people of the world. But his influence has extended far beyond church circles. He is frequently called by our government for consultation on Latin American affairs. He has participated in all of the important diplomatic conferences during the past thirty years and has been many times invited by the Latin American republics to visit them on special missions.

In 1923 Mr. Inman received his M.A. degree from Columbia University and was honored with an LL.D. from Texas Christian University. He is the founder and was for many years the editor of *La Neuva Democracia* and is the author of a dozen books on the manifold phases of Latin American life and problems, written in both Spanish and English. He has been a special lecturer on the faculty of the Kennedy School of Missions, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University.

Dr. Inman is a dynamic speaker. Probably no single missionary address among the Disciples of Christ ever directly influenced more people to go to the mission field than did his address on "The Pain of Paraguay" before our International Convention at Kansas City in 1918. He has lectured at practically all of the principal universities in Spanish-speaking America.

Dr. Inman continues to lead an exceedingly active life. He is president of Worldover Press, New York, N. Y. His latest book, *History of Latin America,* is considered so authoritative in its field that the United States Government purchased 7500 copies of it for distribution among the armed forces. Last year he was director of the Inter-American Labor Union project, financed by the United States Government, to arrange exchange of labor union visitors. During January, 1947, he was a special guest of the Argentine Government for a visit to Buenos Aires.

The Inmans make their home in Bronxville, New York. They have five children.

Miss Elma C. Irelan

1905 - 1946

Just as true today as when written some years ago are the words concerning Miss Elma C. Irelan who rendered an outstanding service to the missionary cause in Mexico for forty years: "With quiet dignity, self-poise, and keen sense of justice, she commands the respect and love of all."

Elma, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Irelan, was born at Burnettsville, Indiana. During her early years the father was absent much of the time, teaching, preaching, and assisting in the establishment of our school for Negroes at Edwards, Mississippi. When the family moved to Topeka, Kansas, he ministered to many Kansas churches and gave valuable service to state missions. It was in Topeka that Miss Elma completed her high school course and was graduated from Washburn College as valedictorian of her class. After two years of special preparation at the Kansas State Normal, she rendered such splendid service as grade teacher in her home city that the president of the Topeka school board referred to her as "a most progressive and successful teacher." Here she was actively associated at different times with nearly every department of church work, and for two years she served as state superintendent of missions for the State Union of Women's Societies in Kansas.

Miss Irelan had planned for herself a career as an instructor in mathematics, but when the call came to go to Monterrey, Mexico, she was thoroughly prepared, mentally and spiritually, to respond: "Take my life and let it be consecrated, Lord to Thee, in teaching the Mexican youth not my beloved mathematics only, but also the love of my Savior and theirs."

Miss Irelan went to Mexico in 1905, serving for three years in the English department, then for two years as principal of the Mexican department, of our school in Monterrey. After her first furlough, part of which was spent at the College of Missions, it was not considered wise for the missionaries to remain in Monterrey owing to war conditions, so Miss Irelan went to Piedras Negras, just across the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, Texas. Here she helped organize the orphanage and continued in that work for some time.

When in 1919 the Mission was moved to central Mexico, Miss Irelan carried the responsibility for the organization and administration of the grade school in Colegio Morelos, in Aguascalientes. During the years that she directed the normal department of the school, she did a splendid work preparing young women to be teachers. Many well prepared Christian young women have gone out from this school to contribute to the educational progress of Mexico in private and government schools. During her years as head of the institution Miss Irelan saw it grow from one hundred pupils in 1920 to more than three hundred. With what sadness she saw it closed, because of government regulations, but with what joy on the other hand does she see the Christian influence which has radiated from its halls go

out into the uttermost parts of the Mexican nation! After the closing of the school in Aguascalientes, Miss Irelan had charge of the home for advanced students in San Luis Potosi and rendered valuable service in the evangelistic work. She was a Living Link of the church at Parsons, Kansas.

Aside from her missionary work in Mexico, Miss Irelan helped with the Men and Millions Movement in this country, was a delegate to the conference on Mexico held in Cincinnati in 1914, the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America in 1916, the All-Mexico Conference in Mexico City in 1919. In 1935 she attended the World Convention in Leicester, England, and was elected a vice-president of the Third World Convention. Since her retirement Miss Irelan has lived in Brownsville, Texas, where she is active in Christian work in the Mexican American community.

Miss Irelan is author of *Fifty Years with our Mexican Neighbors,* an excellent history of our missionary work among our neighbors south of the border.

Miss Mary Gertrude Robertson
1905 - 1906

Mary Gertrude Robertson of the First Christian Church of Topeka, Kansas, answered the call to go to Mexico in 1905. She was born at Colorado Springs, but a few years later the family moved to Topeka, where she entered the public school. When only nine, without saying a word to her parents and with tears streaming down her cheeks as though she were the chief of sinners, she confessed Christ and was baptized. Through the years all who knew her loved her because of her true Christian life. She graduated with honors from high school and after a year at Washburn College she taught for a year in the Topeka schools.

Miss Robertson taught English classes in the intermediate grades of the mission school at Monterrey, and in addition taught Bible and helped in the Junior and Christian Endeavor Societies, during the one year she was privileged to serve in Mexico.

Mrs. Rena McLaughlin Darter
1906 - 1907

Miss Rena McLaughlin, of Austin, Texas, went to Monterrey in the fall of 1906 to teach in the Christian Institute. She had had two years of training in the University of Texas. During the years she served in Mexico, in addition to her teaching she worked in the church and did after-school visiting in the Mexican homes. A church in Georgia called her their special worker in Mexico, contributing to her support. In 1911 she was married to W. A. Darter. Both she and Mr. Darter belonged to the Student Volunteer Band while in the university and had planned to do missionary work in South America but they found it necessary to take up work nearer home in the care of a paralyzed mother and aged father.

Mrs. Nannie F. Hopper McIntire
1907 - 1913

Nannie Hopper, better known as Anita Hopper among Spanish-speaking people, was born at St. Louis, Missouri. Of third generation members of the Disciples of Christ on both sides of her family, she was baptized in Fourth Christian Church, St. Louis, at the age of eight. Upon completing the normal course in the local

high school, she taught one year at the Christian Orphan's Home at the same time that her mother was matron of the first Christian Old People's Home, later moved from St. Louis to Jacksonville, Illinois. She then taught in the St. Louis public schools five years, and attended Christian College and Missouri Bible College, Columbia, Missouri, one year before going to Mexico in 1907 as a missionary under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. Her first year on the field was spent as teacher in the Christian Institute in Monterrey.

When ill health prevented her taking up her work at the opening of school in 1909, she accepted the Inmans' invitation to spend in their home at Ciudad Porforio Diaz (now Piedras Negras) the three months' leave of absence granted by the mission board. And here, in this quiet town on the banks of the Rio Grande, with a good view over into the homeland, she gradually became strong, so that by the following February she was able to take up work again, this time in Sabinas, Coahuila. For five years she was principal of the Mexican school in the Christian Mission there, the only Protestant work in the town. The governor of the state twice visited the school and after his first visit the school received $50 a month from the government. This was later increased to $100 and this grant continued until the school was temporarily closed on account of the revolution. Although civil war broke out in 1910, Miss Hopper remained at her post of duty until 1913, at which time the American citizens in Mexico were ordered to leave the country. School was resumed by the local Mexican preacher, Ezequiel Rodriguez, and at last report still continued. Miss Hopper's mother lived with her in Sabinas and helped in the mission activities. She learned enough Spanish that she could talk with the people and lead meetings.

After returning to the States in 1913, Miss Hopper had further educational training at the College of Missions, Butler University, and the University of Chicago. In 1917 she helped organize the Christian Mexican Mission in Kansas City, Missouri, was principal of the consolidated public school in Stapp, Oklahoma, one year, and established the interdenominational Mexican Mission in Garden City, Kansas. In 1925 she was married to the Rev. James R. McIntire, also of the third generation of Disciples of Christ, and minister of the Christian Church since 1891. For a period Mrs. McIntire served as state evangelistic director of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California. She passed away some years ago, following a long illness.

Mrs. Vera Wise Wyrick

1907 - 1909

In September, 1907, Vera E. Wise, of Angola, Indiana, was sent to Monterrey, Mexico, to teach in the mission school. In 1908 she was married to V. W. Wyrick of Auburn, Indiana, but continued her missionary work until December, 1909, when she resigned. The farewell reception and the good wishes of the missionaries in Monterrey attested to the high esteem in which she was held by her fellow-workers.

Miss Mary Boyd

1909 - 1910

Miss Mary Boyd taught in the Christian Institute in Monterrey, Mexico, during the school year 1909-1910. She then married and went to Austin, Texas, to live. No further information concerning her is available.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mellenger
1909 - 1913

Mr. W. L. Mellenger, Living Link of the church at Amarillo, Texas, assumed the superintendency of the Christian Institute in Monterrey in October, 1909. Boys and young men from the best Mexican families were attracted to him and came to his Bible classes. Mrs. Mellenger was the Living Link of the church in Lincoln, Nebraska. It was said that she found the days all too short for the tasks which came to her and was so uniformly cheerful and hospitable that their home became the rendezvous for the Mexican Christians as well as for the Americans of the various churches and missions.

Mr. Mellenger was in poor health in 1912, so in the fall of 1913 he resigned and he and Mrs. Mellenger with their two children returned to the church they had served in Portland, Oregon, before going to Mexico.

Mrs. Clara Hill Suffel
1912 - 1913

Although born in Denver, Colorado, Clara Ida Hill spent most of her early life in Monterrey, Mexico, for when she was ten the family moved there, where her father was connected with one of the big smelters. Clara attended several English schools, including the Christian Institute, but at the same time acquired Spanish from the children on the playground. Her later education was received at the Thomas School for Girls in San Antonio, Texas.

In the fall of 1909 Miss Case became assistant in the Spanish-English department of the Christian Institute at Monterrey, and the following year took charge of the primary room in the same school, which position she held until the English school was closed. In 1912 she was appointed a regular missionary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. When the missionaries were compelled to leave Monterrey because of the revolutionary activities in 1913, she assisted in starting the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Hill was especially gifted in work among children, her great love for them never failing to win them. There was always a crowd of them waiting for a word or a smile from "Clarita," as they affectionately called her.

After attending the College of Missions for a time, Miss Hill spent a year in Buenos Aires, Argentina, visiting her sister, and taught for a time in the mission school there. In 1919 she married Waldo S. Suffel, of Tuleta, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Cohee
1913 - 1915

Reared in Crawfordsville, Indiana, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Cohee took special courses of study in social service work preparatory to doing Christian work in the United States. But when in 1913 the appeal came for them to go to Mexico, they accepted and started for Piedras Negras in August. Thus they knew Mexico in her time of revolutionary struggle. Like all the other Piedras Negras missionaries they were forced to live for a time in Eagle Pass, Texas. As soon as it seemed safe they were back on the Mexican side where they continued to give effectual service until 1915 when they resigned and returned to their Indiana home.

Before entering the service of his country during the First World War, Mr.

Cohee served for a time on the Mexican border, being commissioned in 1916. He had also held a pastorate in Columbus, Indiana, before going to France. In the *World Call* of May, 1919, we learn that "First Lieutenant Ora Jason Cohee of Crawfordsville, Indiana, senior chaplain of the 34th Infantry, 7th Division, regular army, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, was awarded the American distinguished service cross December 24, 1918. He was then awarded the Belgian service cross in January, 1919. Chaplain Cohee was awarded this honor for unusual service of daring and was cited for bravery."

After his return from France he served as a chaplain in army posts in Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, in Tientsin, China, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and at Arlington National Cemetery. During World War II he continued in the chaplaincy, serving overseas. Later he became associated with the National Conference of Christians and Jews and was located at Dallas, Texas.

Miss Fannie Malone

1913 - 1916

Miss Fannie Malone, a school teacher of Waxahachie and Dallas, Texas, spent a summer vacation in Mexico, and there became acquainted with some Presbyterian missionaries. They asked her to come to Aguascalientes in 1908 and teach in their school, Colegio Morelos. (In 1919 this school became the responsibility of The United Christian Missionary Society under the new program of redistribution of territory.) In 1909 she took full charge of the school. From Aguascalientes, Miss Malone went, in 1913, as a missionary under her own board (the Christian Woman's Board of Missions) to Monterrey to teach in the school and to inaugurate a boarding department for young momen. When the work there was interrupted by the revolution she returned to the United States for a while and spent part of one year in Indianapolis at the College of Missions. January 4, 1915, she again returned to Mexico, this time to Piedras Negras and the work of the People's Institute. When the work there had to be transferred to Eagle Pass in 1916, because of conditions in the country, she asked to be allowed to go to Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, to work for her degree.

After receiving the A.B. degree from Drake in 1918, Miss Malone for a number of summers took advanced work at the University of Chicago, receiving her A.M. in 1925. Meanwhile she had spent a year in Spain, had taught Spanish one year in the University of Akron, Ohio, and had served a year in a Congregational mission school in Puerto Rico. From 1923 to 1931 she taught Spanish at Drake, in which institution she was honored by being elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

For some time Miss Malone has lived with a sister in Canyon, Texas. Her interest still continues in the missionary work. She writes: "The mission work was the most interesting I ever did. I am sorry I am not at it now."

Miss Jessie L. P. Brown

1914 - 1919

"I am opening a correspondence to see if there cannot be more emphasis placed at the Panama Conference on the subject of the training of the Mexican women." So wrote Miss Jessie L. P. Brown in the fall of 1915. She had gone, in 1914, to Piedras Negras, Mexico, where she served a term in the People's Institute, teaching classes in English and sewing, having charge of the free reading room, directing social

work, and helping in church work. In the summer of 1915 she spent two months with her mother in New York City studying industries for women that she might make herself more efficient in leading the women of Mexico forward.

After leaving Mexico, Miss Brown was a social worker in the homeland, then cared for her aged father. She now lives in Los Angeles, California, with her sister, Dr. Mary Brown.

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Lines

1915 - 1916, 1920 - 1926

Ezra Austin Lines was born in Texas, graduated in medicine from the University of Louisiana in 1897, and in 1901 attended the Escuela Nacional de Medicina Homeopatica de Mexico in Mexico City. He had one child, David, by his first wife. In 1917 he was married to Caroline Gamard, who was a native of Louisiana, educated in private schools in New Orleans, New York, and Mexico City, had served in the Christian Institute in Monterrey, and later was with Dr. Lines during his missionary work at San Luis Potosi.

While practicing his profession in Monterrey, Dr. Lines was a faithful member of the church, and became acquainted with our missionaries there. It was but natural that in 1915 he accepted an appointment by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions to do medical work in Piedras Negras. During a smallpox epidemic there he made over eight hundred visits in one month.

Released from Piedras Negras for army service in the First World War, he served in France as first lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States Army. Upon his return from France, he opened in San Luis Potosi a clinic adjoining the church, where in his quiet way he reached many people. The clinic was fitted up out of medical receipts and was self-supporting, funds coming from those able to pay, the poor being treated free.

After leaving Mexico in 1926, Dr. and Mrs. Lines were in San Antonio for a while, then at an Indian school in Arizona, and later at San Jacinto, California, in the United States Sabiba Hospital. They are now (1947) again in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cornelius

1917 - 1925

Before going to Mexico as a missionary, E. T. Cornelius, a native of Mississippi, had received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from Culver-Stockton College and the College of Missions. He had been active in the work of Christian Endeavor and the Young Men's Christian Association, and had been ordained to the ministry in 1906 at Canton, Missouri. In 1908 he was married to Alice Watson Clay, a graduate of Culver-Stockton. Eight years she shared with him the responsibilities of the Christian ministry. The fall of 1916 found them in the College of Missions in special preparation for work in Mexico. In 1917 they entered active missionary service. Their work was at Piedras Negras but the unsettled condition of the country made it necessary that the missionaries live on this side of the Rio Grande, at Eagle Pass, Texas. In 1919 Mrs. Cornelius passed out of this life, having given two years of consecrated, efficient service in Mexico.

While at Piedras Negras Mr. Cornelius was director of the People's Institute. In 1919, when Disciples work was transferred to central Mexico, he was of the group which found themselves in Aguascalientes. Concerning the beginning of the

work there he wrote: "We have accepted a very large, definite responsibility in the center of the republic as our share in the cooperative movement for the evangelization of Mexico . . . We have a program in which educational, institutional, benevolent, medical work, and evangelism have a great part."

In 1920 Mr. Cornelius was married to Miss Lottie Roberts. They continued at Aguascalientes until 1925, being in charge of the institutional and evangelistic work, and giving it up only because of the educational problem in connection with their children.

Lottie Roberts was born in Missouri and was graduated from the University of Missouri, from which she received the B.S. and A.B. degrees. She also studied in Missouri Bible College, had training in piano, voice, and expression, took sewing at a tailoring college, taught six years in the public schools, was deputy county assessor two years, and had some agricultural experience. Her religious activities included work in the Young Women's Christian Association, Sunday school teaching, and superintendency of Christian Endeavor societies. She was to have gone to Japan to be asociated with the staff of the Margaret K. Long School for Girls, but her marriage to Mr. Cornelius took her to Mexico instead. There she contributed her part to the work in Colegio Morelos, Aguascalientes, teaching sewing and physical education in addition to demonstrating the ideal Christian home.

After leaving Mexico Mr. Cornelius rendered worthy service for a time as field representative for the promotional division of The United Christian Missionary Society in Ohio. In 1927 he was called to the superintendency of the Mexican work in the Southwest, with headquarters in the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio. During eight years of service there the work grew both in church membership and in service activities. In 1937 Mr. Cornelius left the Spanish work to become pastor of First Christian Church, Sacramento, California. This very happy ministry continued until July, 1944, when he accepted a war emergency position on the staff of the Army and Navy Department, National Council of the Y.M.C.A., first as Religious Consultant in the Southwest Region (New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana), and later as National Religious Consultant on the Headquarters Staff.

As to the future of the Corneliuses, Mr. Cornelius had this to say: "Beginning September 15, 1947, I am beginning what may well be my final service before retirement. Have accepted the invitation of Texas Christian University to teach on the faculty of the new undergraduate Department of Religion."

Mrs. Cornelius has been a worthy helpmate in all of the above activities, besides carrying on a few lines of work of her own.

The Corneliuses have four children. One son, Edwin T. Jr., is finishing his work at Yale University preparatory to going to South America as a missionary under The United Christian Missionary Society. Besides their own children Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius have reared a Mexican boy, Frank C. Valencia, who is now a laboratory technician, but who expects to study medicine.

Mr. and Mrs. Moody Edwards
1918 - 1929

Both Moody and Lelah Gatts Edwards were born in West Virginia and received their college training in Bethany College and at the College of Missions. Before going to Mexico in 1918, Mr. Edwards had preached for nine years and had served as state evangelist in West Virginia for two years.

The Edwards' were married in 1912 and were the parents of four children, one

of whom died in San Luis Potosi. They were first located in Piedras Negras, and then were in the group which went to central Mexico in 1919 when the work was transferred from the border. To Mr. Edwards fell the task of opening up Colegio Ingles, taking charge of the ministerial students and conducting the reading room, while Mrs. Edwards worked among the women and young people. Most of their term in central Mexico, however, was spent in Aguascalientes, Mrs. Edwards helping in the teaching of groups of boys and in the translation of hymns, while Mr. Edwards was in charge of the institutional and evangelistic work. The year 1927 saw the dedication of the church in Aguascalientes. In the same year Mr. Edwards was transferred to Mexico City, where until 1929 he had charge of the Union Press. Here an evangelical paper was published and a bookstore served the evangelical community. After a furlough in the United States, he returned to Mexico as an independent worker.

Mr. Edwards was an enthusiastic worker and delighted in his itinerating trips into the country, walking long miles carrying his own blankets and a case of books, eating the meagre fare in humble homes, sleeping anywhere, and preaching tirelessly wherever a crowd could be collected.

Miss Pearl Gibbons

1918 -

"Tell me about those two children," said a visitor to Mexico in 1921, to Miss Pearl Gibbons, or the "Señorita Perla," as her girls lovingly called her. "There isn't much to tell," Miss Gibbons replied. "Their mother is demented, the father is very, very poor and out of work and begged me to take them in. I just couldn't resist his pleadings. They were so dirty and their little bodies were covered with bruises, as the mother used to throw them against the wall . . . I have but one ambition for my girls, and that is that they may become well trained Christian women and find their place of service somewhere here in Mexico."

And this is but one example of the great, out-pouring mother heart of Miss Gibbons which has made her long service as "mother" of the orphanage girls an outstanding one. Although she did not go to Mexico as a regular missionary until 1918, since 1914 she has been connected with our work. Born in Texas, she received her education in Texas Christian University and in the College of Missions. She worked a year in Aguascalientes under the Presbyterian Board, taught English in the Institute at Piedras Negras as far back as 1912, and as associate missionary became connected with the orphanage work in 1914. This was the first and only Protestant orphanage work in Mexico and our missionaries cared for homeless children during the stormy days of the revolution. By 1919, when the work was transferred to Aguascalientes, there were twenty-five girls.

For that memorable transfer of the work from the border city of Piedras Negras into the heart of Mexico, there were two railway cars, one with household belongings, the other containing the missionary teachers, Mexican pastors, and orphan girls. That Sunday afternoon was made precious by the beautiful communion service, perhaps the only communion service ever held on a train in Mexico.

In 1928 the girls' boarding school and orphanage had the joy of seeing their new dormitory, a Jubilee gift, completed—a concrete modern building with accommodations for three missionaries and sixty girls, on lovely grounds, with shade trees, garden, and orchard, well out of the center of the city.

Miss Gibbons served temporarily as head of the new school, Colegio Hidalgo, in Charcas, in 1921 and then when it was closed returned to Aguascalientes to direct

the girls' boarding department, as attached as ever to her girls and much beloved by them. More than thirty girls have lived in the home, and most of them have had some sad story connected with their lives. Some were abandoned, some bore marks of abuse and malnutrition. But what wonders constant care worked! Practically all accepted Christ. Some went into definite Christian service, among them one who became the wife of a Christian minister, pastor of the Aguascalientes church; another became a leading woman evangelist; some became nurses and some teachers, attesting to the more abundant life in their various contacts with their fellow Mexicans. The true story of the consecrated life of Pearl Gibbons can be read in the lives of the hundreds of girls she has so lovingly mothered, and in the lives of the thousands of others influenced by them and guided into a higher, fuller, more wholesome Christian way of life.

Since the opening of Hope Hospital in Aguascalientes, the only medical institution of Disciples of Christ in Latin America, Miss Gibbons has served as the missionary matron in charge.

Central Christian Church, Austin, Texas, claims Miss Gibbons as their Living Link.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Fuller
1919 - 1920

When Mary Elizabeth Fuller, an only child, was ready to go to Aguascalientes, Mexico, as a missionary in 1919, her parents, Dr. Z. and Mrs. Nellie T. Fuller, accompanied her. She and her mother were under appointment of The United Christian Missionary Society and Dr. Fuller gave voluntary service.

Mary Elizabeth was born in Denver, Colorado, graduated from the high school at Sac City, Iowa, spent two years in Drake University, a year in the Carnegie Library School, a year at the College of Missions, and two summers at the National Kindergarten College and the University of California. Because of ill health her service in Mexico was limited to one year, and the following six years the family gave to the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio. Here Miss Fuller did kindergarten work, Mrs. Fuller did institutional work, and the doctor lectured, through an interpreter, at the clinic, giving valuable advice to Mexican mothers on the care of their babies.

Since 1930 Miss Fuller has been in Japanese work in California, two years at the Japanese Institute in Los Angeles and since then as general supervisor of the Japanese Church in San Bernardino. Previous to taking up this work she had received the A.B. degree from California Christian College (now Chapman College), had done volunteer work with the Mexican Mission (Methodist) in Pasadena, and had served a year in San Bernardino with the Presbyterian Mexican Mission.

After the passing away of her parents Miss Fuller spent some time (1940-1944) under the Presbyterian Board at Marina Neighborhood House in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. She later served in San Antonio, Texas, for the same board. She is now (1947) living in Redlands, California, working part time as curator at the Lincoln Shrine.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey C. Dobson
1920 - 1921

Clara Arbuckle and Carey C. Dobson were married in 1906. Both were born in Indiana and attended Butler University and the College of Missions in Indianapolis. For ten years previous to their going to Mexico as missionaries in 1920, they held pastorates in Indiana.

Mr. Dobson served as treasurer of the San Luis Potosi station, had charge of the library and reading room, and taught English and Bible in Colegio Ingles, while Mrs. Dobson taught in the English department of the school. Following their resignation after a little over a year on the field, they held two Indiana pastorates and then for three years carried the superintendence of the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio, Texas.

For some years Mrs. Dobson was a bookkeeper and stenographer in the office of The United Christian Missionary Society in Indianapolis. She is now Mrs. Chester Ward and lives with her husband on a farm near Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Huegel
1920 -

From the facile pen of Miss Edna Lick came the "Parable of the Brotherly Hand," a part of which reads as follows:

"It came to pass that a certain missionary tarried by the roadside of life in this country (Mexico) and he prayed. And the prayer was that God might bless and help the people who walked on this roadside. Lo, there came unto him a young man, and this young man desired much to serve his Master. He had studied many years for this service, and then he had done things which were wrong in the sight of men and God. And the missionary said unto him, 'Verily, I believe in thee, and thou shalt have a chance to prove thyself.' The young man went away joyful, and became a leader among the churches. Then there came unto him yet others who suffered from doubts, and sickness, and sin, and sorrow. And he gave them the healing sympathy and comfort in such a way that they did forget the likeness of the man but said one to another, 'It is his spirit which heals.' And they came to Christ because of him, because he walked with Christ and knew him." What a faithful and beautiful portrayal of Mr. F. J. Huegel and of his years of consecrated missionary service to Mexico!

Mr. Huegel is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, with an M.A. degree. Mrs. Huegel, who was Alleen DeGaris of Hannibal, Missouri, attended Mississippi University at Oxford, Mississippi, and the University of Wisconsin. For three years Mr. Huegel was professor of history and philosophy in Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri, and he also taught in the University of Wisconsin. During the First World War he saw overseas service as chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, and following the signing of the armistice spent some time in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

After special courses in the College of Missions, Mr. and Mrs. Huegel were appointed to missionary service in Mexico in 1920—he the Living Link of First Church, Wichita Falls, Texas; she, that of the Christian Endeavor societies of Texas. The first year was spent in Aguascalientes, then followed eight years in San Luis Potosi, another term in Aguascalientes, and the past number of years in Mexico City, where Mr. Huegel is the Disciples of Christ representative on the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary and during 1947 served as acting president, in the absence of the president for study in Argentina.

Mrs. Huegel, a woman of unusual personal charm and sound judgment, was prominent in administration work of the Mission both in Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosi, being mission treasurer and chairman of committees having to do with building and repairs. She taught English in government normal schools and was active in women's work and in the junior church. She was popular not only with her fellow missionaries but also with the people of the American colony and with the Mexicans. The Huegels have three children.

Mr. Huegel's work has been educational and evangelistic and to him is due a major portion of the credit for the steady growth of the evangelistic work in central Mexico, as for a decade he was the guiding spirit in that phase of our missionary enterprise. With reference to the change in status of missionaries and in increasing Mexican leadership brought about a few years ago as a result of government regulation, Mr. Huegel felt that for the missionary to decrease was but natural and right. "This does not mean that the missionary is 'persona non grata.' My experience has been that he finds himself invested with a power for good such as he never knew before. Rid of administrative duties, he quite naturally enters upon an infinitely more delightful career of pure friendship. He has more time for prayer and meditation. So the missionary rejoices with exceeding great joy as he sees his children in the faith come to maturity. Often he trembles and, like Uzzah of old, he is tempted to steady the ark. But he knows that Christ leads and that the nationals under his wondrous leadership cannot fail."

In addition to Mr. Huegel's work in helping train Mexico's future ministers, he is doing regular evangelistic work with men in prisons and with the city firemen, heading up evangelism in the National Christian Council, promoting the Union Book Store, writing regularly for Spanish religious magazines, and occasionally writing a book. The Huegels are well called our "missionaries at large" in Mexico.

Miss Ina Elizabeth Smith
1920 - 1928

"My years of missionary service, including the two years at the College of Missions, were the happiest ones of my life. The fellowship with the national Christians and the missionaries and the sympathetic support of The United Christian Missionary Society came the nearest to being heaven for me of anything I can imagine." These words from Miss Ina Elizabeth Smith, who served as a missionary in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, from 1920 to 1928, reveal something of her joy in service as well as her sadness in not being able to continue work which she loved.

Miss Smith was born in Minneapolis, Kansas, and received her early education in her home state. After graduating from Kansas University, she had work in Drake University and in the College of Missions, receiving her master's degree from the latter just before going to Mexico. She taught school seven years, two years being spent in our mountain school at Beckley, West Virginia. The church in Muskogee, Oklahoma, the last place she taught school before going to Mexico, made her their Living Link.

During her eight years in San Luis Potosi, Miss Smith did educational work as head of Colegio Ingles. She built up the school from less than one hundred to over three hundred students and "put it on the map" not only in San Luis but among the evangelicals in all Mexico.

She secured and held government recognition for both grade and high school. Children from the most prominent families of the city attended the school, eight children of the governor at one time being pupils. In her home economics classes she had the wives of state and federal officials in the city, and from these classes grew the Mothers' Club of Colegio Ingles. Her school had the first continuing parent-teacher association in all Mexico, and the state of San Luis Potosi modeled its associations after hers.

Miss Smith had charge of one of the discussion groups which made up the National Protestant Educational Conference held in Mexico City about 1923, and at that conference the older missionaries marveled at her command of Spanish for one so new there. The head of the Spanish department of Wichita University,

where Miss Smith did graduate work in Spanish and religious education during her furlough of 1930 and 1931, said that few Spanish teachers in this country had the command of Spanish which she had.

In 1928 Miss Smith was forced to retire from the work in Mexico. For two years she was under a doctor's care. She has never ceased to be active in Christian service, however, and is a missionary at heart.

Miss Jane Brewer
1921 - 1931

Miss Jane Brewer was born in Medford, Wisconsin, but received her high school education in Milwaukee. She was graduated from Butler University and spent two years in the College of Missions. In 1917 she became affiliated with Livingston Academy, in Tennessee, where for two years she was a teacher and leader in club work, her previous activity in Endeavor work, Sunday school, Camp Fire, and the Young Women's Christian Association proving most useful assets. She also served in the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio for over two years, teaching English and doing club and recreational work.

In 1921 she was sent as a missionary to San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where for seven years she did educational, institutional, and evangelistic work, the library and girls' clubs being her special interests. The Camp Fire organizations for girls especially appealed to her and she and Miss Ruth Leslie translated into Spanish the laws, honors, and requirements of Camp Fire work.

In the mining town of Charcas a small but promising evangelistic work had been established, and in 1928 a school to supplement it was opened, with Miss Brewer in charge. This new school, known as Colegio Hidalgo in honor of the father of Mexican independence, began with a kindergarten and two primary grades and the first year had an average attendance of forty-two pupils. In 1930 another year was added to the curriculum and the enrollment grew to one hundred and five. In addition to the day school for children, this institution ministered to the community through its library, which was the only library in the town, through special classes for women, English classes for adults, instruction in music, and shorthand and typewriting classes in English. But in 1931, when the mines practically closed, the school had to be discontinued, much to the disappointment of the missionaries and the community. The reduced mission budget necessitated Miss Brewer's giving up the work and returning to the homeland.

Immediately upon her return, Miss Brewer again met a need for the home department in the San Antonio work. Later she took work in the State Teachers' College in Milwaukee, her home city, where she lived for a time with her mother. She helped two Mexican young men prepare themselves for service among their own people as teachers. With her own funds she purchased the property for school use in Charcas. For several years she engaged in various types of social work in and about Milwaukee.

In September, 1935, Miss Brewer received civil service appointment as a community worker among the Navajo Indians. During twelve years she has rendered essentially missionary service on the Navajo Reservation, having served in five different schools in New Mexico and Arizona. While the work centers in the school for the Indian children, an extensive program of community service and activity for adults is carried on as well. No Bible teaching is permitted, of course, since this is a government program. The Navajos are for the most part as backward as the Indians of Central and South America, and the work involves isolation, loneliness, primitive living quarters, and difficulties of travel and of procuring food

and other necessities. In the summer of 1947 Miss Brewer wrote of her work: "At present I am the only white person in a radius of forty miles. I have working under my direction eight educated Navajos, in the capacities of cook, assistant cook, janitor, boys' adviser, two matrons, and two teachers. I also teach full time in the classroom. We had a few over a hundred children staying with us last year." Her location in 1946-47 was at the Piñon Boarding School, Oraibi, Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Hinds

1921 - 1926

Emerson Hinds was given special training and sent to Aguascalientes, Mexico, in 1921 to carry on agricultural work. Born in the foothills of the Cumberlands, at Monroe, Tennessee, Emerson graduated as the valedictorian of his class from our own mountain school, Livingston Academy, in 1914. While taking work in the College of Missions he also attended Butler University, graduating in 1919, then had special training in Purdue, the University of California, and the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. Other activities included three years of rural teaching, treasury work with a business concern, and experience in church work, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Student Volunteer Movement.

Alice Greenlee was born in Albany, Missouri, received her high school training at Atchison, Kansas, and attended Midland College and business college in Atchison and Boone, Iowa, before receiving the A.B. degree from Butler and attending the College of Missions. She was active in church work and earned her way through college doing stenographic work and teaching music. In 1919 she was married to Emerson Hinds and went with him to Mexico in 1921.

During their term of service Mrs. Hinds, in addition to caring for her family, assisted her husband in his work and did work among the women in Aguascalientes, her personal charm and numerous talents adding much to the ongoing of the work. As the agricultural work Mr. Hinds went to direct did not materialize, his service while there included the treasurership of the station, the oversight of some sixteen ministerial students, and institutional work. He also made the survey of the Mexican field. In 1926, because of the ill health of their three little boys, Mr. and Mrs. Hinds resigned and returned to their home in Tennessee. The family later moved to Texas. Subsequently Mr. Hinds was killed in an accident. Mrs. Hinds resides at the present time in Waco, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Guy Mantle

1921 - 1922

In the summer of 1921, Guy Mantle and his wife, Delia Esparza Mantle, went to Mexico as missionaries. A daughter of Mexico, Mrs. Mantle was a teacher in her own country before coming to the United States, serving for a time in our mission at Monterey. She spent three years at the College of Missions, both as a student and as a teacher of Spanish, and while there met and married Mr. Mantle and persuaded him to go to Mexico as a missionary.

Mr. and Mrs. Mantle were assigned to work in Colegio Ingles, San Luis Potosi. Their connection with the Mission lasted less than a year, as in January, 1922, they resigned. Since then they have conducted a school of their own.

Miss Etta Nunn
1922 - 1932

Etta Nunn was born in North Carolina and received her elementary education in that state. She attended Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee, the University of North Carolina, and the College of Missions. She also studied music in New York for one year, while travel in the Holy Land and in South America have further added to her cultural background.

When, as the Living Link of Wichita Falls, Texas, Miss Nunn went as a missionary to Mexico in January, 1922, her experience in church and Sunday school work, her success as a public school teacher, her connection with the Christian Woman's Board of Missions as state secretary in North Carolina and with The United Christian Missionary Society as regional secretary of the Chesapeake Area all stood her in good stead for the work in San Luis Potosi.

During the ten years she served on that field, Miss Nunn's work was both educational and evangelistic. She taught classes in Colegio Ingles and for a time was head of that institution. It was during her directorship that she organized a mission guild among the teachers and that Colegio Ingles had part in the celebration of Child Week in December, 1928, the assembly hall of the school being one of the eight centers for the observance. Sixty babies, as sweet, pretty, and healthy as one would find anywhere, where registered and examined. A medal and an enlarged photograph of the baby were given as first prizes and there were also several second prizes and a number of diplomas of honorable mention. Miss Nunn's evangelistic work included a mid-week Bible class for women which she organized the first year she was on the field and whose membership grew to include practically all the English-speaking Protestant women of the city. Miss Nunn also had charge of the church services for the English-speaking congregation and went on evangelistic trips with the Mexican workers.

When Miss Nunn returned to the United States on furlough in 1932, there seemed no immediate hope of returning to Mexico because of the Depression. In November she accepted the secretaryship of the women's missionary societies in Virginia, making her home in Richmond. She had been located in Virginia in 1919 and 1920 in the interest of the Interchurch World Movement and had spent a few months of 1924 in raising Virginia's part of the Jubilee offering. Her previous experience in field work, her executive and platform ability, her cooperative spirit, preparation, culture, and consecration well fitted her for this responsible leadership, while her missionary experience in Mexico gave her a breadth of vision which proved of inestimable value.

Miss Nunn has traveled extensively in South America and wherever she goes seems to find a place of need in the missionary service and tarries long enough to fill it. She is at present living in Washington, North Carolina, where she is the very active director of religious education for the First Christian Church.

Miss Catherine Wisdom
1922 - 1926

Miss Catherine Wisdom, of Denton, Texas, spent three years as a missionary in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. She taught high school subjects in Colegio Ingles and helped in the church work and in work among young people. Her talents in music, dramatics, and pageantry also added much to the life of the school and church.

Returning home on furlough in November, 1926, she took up teaching in her home state and did not return to the mission field.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Holroyd
1923 -

The beginning of more than one romance may be laid at the door of the College of Missions. And it was one of them which led, in 1923, to the marriage of Howard T. Holroyd and Miss Leona McMahon and to their subsequent honeymoon on an ocean liner bound for South America.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd were born in Ohio, she in Springfield and he in Steubenville. Leona McMahon was graduated from Antioch College and attended the Michigan State Normal College, at Ypsilanti, and the College of Missions. At the last named institution she spent two years, as her preparation for India was interrupted when Mr. Holroyd changed her mind for her and persuaded her to prepare for Latin America. Howard Holroyd was graduated from Hiram College, received a master's degree from the College of Missions, and did graduate work in Columbia University and in Union Theological Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd's first term of service was spent in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where they were connected with Colegio Americano (now Colegio Ward), both teaching and assisting with dormitory work, and Mr. Holroyd serving in an official capacity as treasurer, vice-director, and as acting director during the absence of Dr. Fred Aden. Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd gave of their best to Argentina and in turn received something precious from that country in the persons of Janet, John, and David, fine junior missionaries!

At the close of their furlough in 1930, Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd went to San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Mr. Holroyd becoming the director of Colegio Ingles, a popular and growing institution. Mr. Holroyd proved himself an excellent school man. His business ability brought fruitage in the organization of a commercial department. A splendid extra-curricular work has been carried on, touching the lives of students, parents, and community, the student organization especially ministering to the spiritual needs by means of its regular assemblies and its direction of the literary and social life of the institution. Out of the parent-teachers association came a local chapter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the direct result of the temperance program in the school. This organization has cooperated with the local authorities, the trades unions, other schools, and social units to carry the message of temperance not only to the children but also to the adults of the community. Another outstanding contribution the school has made to the community and country at large is the preparation of kindergarten teachers.

Mr. Holroyd has used his musical talent generously for the benefit of school and church. Under his direction through the years the choir of the San Luis church has prepared concerts which have become known throughout the city so that when one is announced the church is packed.

In 1943, Mr. Holroyd opened a new project, the pre-seminary training of young men for the rural ministry who have not had a complete primary education. These boys, from ranches and small villages, live in an apartment next to the church, and in addition to some supervision of their regular school work in the public school, are given courses in Bible and religious education.

On both fields where she has served, Mrs. Holroyd has proved to be an excellent teacher and devoted mother, faithful to every task she undertakes. And her Irish wit has helped to brighten many a dark corner for the missionaries and others with whom she has come in contact. One of her recent activities has been the holding

of services in a suburban section of San Luis Potosi. Begun first in a home, the services were largely teaching, since Mexican laws do not permit formal worship services except in church buildings. Interest in the community grew and funds have been given by one of the homeland churches to buy property and erect a small chapel, so that the work will become permanent. Mrs. Holroyd has been prominent in the mothers' club of Colegio Ingles, the parent-teachers association, the choir, and the women's organization of the church, in addition to the care of her four children—for Martha Ellen is Mexico's gift to the Holroyd family.

Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd respectively are the Living Link representatives in Mexico of the Lakewood Christian Church, Lakewood, Ohio, and the East Liverpool, Ohio, church.

Several of the Holroyds' furloughs have been spent in Lexington, Kentucky, where Mr. Holroyd has taught missions in Transylvania College.

Miss Ruth Rebecca Leslie
1923 -

Ruth Rebecca Leslie was born in Fairchance, Pennsylvania. She received her B.A. degree from Bethany College and her M.A. from the College of Missions. In 1923 she was appointed to missionary service in Mexico, the Living Link of Central Christian Church, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Her further training while on furlough has included graduate work in Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, and Yale University.

For a number of years Miss Leslie was primarily engaged in educational work in Aguascalientes, but she was also prominent in evangelistic work in both Aguascalientes and the state of San Luis Potosi. She spent over a year in rural work with one of our Mexican women evangelists, remaining for weeks or months at a time in one village and carrying on intensive work. Her educational activities were in connection with Colegio Morelos, where she not only served as a teacher of home economics, languages, educational methods, and Bible in the high school and normal departments, but also as a teacher of grade subjects, assistant to Miss Elma Irelan, and the one in full charge during the latter's absences on furlough. In connection with her work in the school, she organized the Chicomexuchil group of Camp Fire girls, in collaboration with Miss Jane Brewer translated into Spanish the laws, honors, and requirements of that organization, and was their guardian for a number of years.

Following the reorganization of our work in Aguascalientes in 1934, Miss Leslie served in the work of Centro Social Morelos in the building formerly used by Colegio Morelos, permanently closed because of restrictions of the Mexican Government. In the summer of 1935 she attended the World Convention in Leicester, England, and had a part on the program.

The new work at the social center was a genuine challenge to Miss Leslie and she wrote enthusiastically of the opportunities there: "It seems that educational missions in Mexico are over and we are pioneering in this new field. Protestant missions have been the percussor of modern methods in education, kindergarten, physical education, and in temperance and hygiene education. And now that public conscience is aroused to the value of these things, we can leave them in their hands and initiate this new social work. Just now (March, 1935) we are remodeling a part of the property located on the principal boulevard of the city and will soon move our popular public library into this beautiful room. It is the only institution of its kind in the city. Besides the library there is in operation a well equipped athletic department for all ages and both sexes, a day nursery, classes in English, piano, and

domestic economy. And all the workers, national and missionary, consider ourselves religious as well as social workers. By our clubs for older and younger boys and girls, by contacts in the library and in classes, we are trying to make Christ's influence felt."

In 1944, Miss Leslie went to Los Haro, in rural Zacatecas, to develop a Christian education program among the *ranchos* of Jerez Valley. On foot, burro, and horseback, Miss Leslie went about the valley holding Bible classes, vacation schools, and girls' meetings. She greatly stimulated Bible reading and interest in Christian education during her years of service there. On furlough in 1946-47, Miss Leslie was missionary-in-residence at Disciples House in New Haven, Connecticut, and audited some classes at Yale University.

Miss May Wilson

1923 -

Although she claims California as her home when on furlough, Miss May Wilson was born on a claim her father took up when Oklahoma was opened for settlement. May was graduated from the University of Oklahoma and had additional training in the University of Colorado, the University of Southern California, and the College of Missions. In 1923 she was appointed to missionary service in Mexico, the Living Link of First Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma. She has been located in Aguascalientes, where she has given a widely diversified service.

Miss Wilson's first work was in the kindergarten of Colegio Morelos, then in the normal department, with classes in physical education, Bible, and English. She also taught in the grades and had charge of the Camp Fire club for a while. Ever generous with her means, at her own expense she equipped a much needed outdoor gymnasium for the school. Her Camp Fire girls and physical training classes put on popular dramatizations and gymnastic exhibitions not only at the school but for patriotic and civic celebrations.

The summer of 1932 Miss Wilson and Miss Etta Nunn attended the World Sunday School Convention in Rio de Janeiro, traveling by way of the west coast of South America and flying across the Andes and visiting in Buenos Aires.

During the difficult years of depression the reduced budget of the Mission would have brought Miss Wilson home but for the fact that she remained in Mexico living in part on a small personal income and assisted in meeting expenses by the other missionaries who felt that she could not possibly be spared. Upon the closing of Colegio Morelos and the opening of social work in the fall of 1934, Miss Wilson and Miss Ruth Leslie took charge of the Centro Social Morelos, and in this new avenue of approach they rendered a valuable service. Both young women further contributed to the educational life of the city through their teaching of English in the state preparatory school. Miss Wilson continues to serve in the social center and is the secretary of the Mission.

Active in all phases of church work before going to Mexico, Miss Wilson has made a fine contribution to the Aguascalientes church through her help in music, Christian Endeavor work, and the Sunday school. Of special note has been her work as superintendent of the intermediate department of the graded church school, which because of its splendid equipment is the equal if not the superior of any church school in Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan H. Grigsby

1925 - 1928

The conversion of Joe Jimenez, furnace foreman in the smelter at Matehuala, Mexico, took place in 1926. A liberal from away back, he was opposed to the Catholic religion but was not interested in evangelical Christianity. During revolutionary days he narrowly escaped execution as a supposed spy for American interests. When made furnace foreman in the newly organized smelter in San Luis Potosi, he put his children in Colegio Ingles. And it was Mr. Grigsby who gave him the necessary information about the school. "He hit me just right; something attracted me to him; I liked his ways. It was something new to talk to a man like that. I did not know he was connected with any mission or church, I just took him for a school man." But through the children's interest in the Sunday school, through conversations on spiritual matters he had with Mr. Grigsby, and through the reading of the Bible and other books suggested by Mr. Grigsby, Mr. Jimenez was gradually drawn to the church and became a Christian. He returned to his home and work a different man, lost interest in drinking, gambling, and fighting, and treated the men under him with kindness instead of cruelty. "My wife," he goes on to say, "made the confession about a month after I did, without compulsion, and we were baptized at Eastertime. In Matehuala we work with people to get them to become Christians. I have many boys working for me, and they have their Bibles, and I talk with them. I am glad I met Mr. Grigsby and glad that he changed my life. I am just afraid of what would have become of my children if I had never met him. Our home is different. I now know what happiness is."

This tribute coming from a Mexican Christian would be enough to justify the three years Mr. Grigsby and his family spent in missionary service in Mexico, for who can measure the influence of one such convert to the more abundant life as taught by Jesus Christ?

Della Georgia Littell was born in Greensburg, Indiana, received her early education in that state, and attended Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, specializing in domestic science and Bible. She taught for several years before her marriage to Ivan H. Grigsby in 1919. Ivan Grigsby was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from East Technical High School there and from Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby were active in church work, and following two years at the College of Missions, were appointed as missionaries to San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in the summer of 1925, to take up work in the educational field. For such work Mr. Grigsby's four years as instructor in the Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis and his valuable experience in boys' club and Scout work stood him in good stead.

The first part of their term, Mr. Grigsby served as director of Colegio Ingles and both he and Mrs. Grigsby taught in the school and helped with church activities. When, in February, 1928, the new property for the boys' boarding school was bought, it fell to Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby to make the necessary changes for converting the property into a boarding school and to initiate this important work in San Luis Potosi.

To Ivan and Nadine, junior missionaries in the Grigsby family, went a part of the credit for the self-support the San Luis Potosi church attained, for out of their allowance they gave a tenth into the coffers of the church.

When their furlough fell due at the end of 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby felt they should not return to the field, and tendered their resignation. They located in California. Here a third child, Paul, was added to the family circle. Mr. Grigsby taught for a year at Ventura and then entered the life insurance business at Lyn-

wood. After two years, however, he decided to return to the teaching profession. For a number of years he has been in the Los Angeles school system. His present appointment is in the Belvidere Junior High School, where the enrollment is largely Mexican. Mrs. Grigsby is active in children's work in the church school and in week-day classes meeting in homes. Ivan, Jr. and Nadine are still "missionary-minded"—Ivan and his wife teach in a school that is almost entirely Mexican, in the most southwesterly school district in the United States; Nadine and her husband are members of All People's Christian Church, interracial church in Los Angeles. Paul is a student at Chapman College, preparing to teach.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence D. Granger

1926 - 1933

Marie Henriette Pinkerton, born at Springfield, Illinois, was a third generation missionary, as her grandfather was a missionary to Syria and Egypt, and her parents, although forced to return because of poor health, had been sent to the same field. She attended the southern branch of the University of California three years and graduated as a nurse from the Los Angeles General Hospital before attending the College of Missions.

Laurence D. Granger was born in Stafford, Kansas, but was educated in California, spending two years at the southern branch of the University of California and receiving his A.B. degree from Chapman College. With three other children in the family, he spent two years in an orphans' home upon the death of the father and his early years were so interrupted with work connected with earning a livelihood that he did not finish high school until he was twenty-six. He also earned his way through college, part of the time by his trade of mattress making and upholstering. While in college in Los Angeles he worked at the Japanese Christian Institute, serving for a time as Sunday school superintendent and helping bring up the standards among the teachers. He was a great favorite among the boys, for whom he organized clubs, and later when he entered foreign missionary service he made the first connection for the Japanese boys and girls with our foreign mission enterprise. The year 1926 included special work in the College of Missions, his marriage to Miss Pinkerton, and their appointment to service in Puerto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Granger were good missionaries but on account of Mrs. Granger's health they served but three years in Puerto Rico, coming home on furlough in July, 1929. In 1930 they were sent to Aguascalientes to meet a need in the Mexican Mission, but the climate there also proved unsuitable and they had to leave the field in 1933. For a time Mr. Granger served as director of the Protestant Chapel at the Sherman Indian Institute, Riverside, California. During the Second World War he was in the United States Navy as chaplain. Subsequently the Grangers were located at Angel's Camp, California. Mr. Granger serves two mountain churches and is chaplain of a boys' camp.

The Grangers have four children, born in Puerto Rico, Mexico, and the United States. Of them Mr. Granger says, "One is a Puerto Rican, one a Mexican, one an American, and the other is our Chinese child, since every fourth person born in the world is Chinese!"

Miss Harriet Elizabeth Young

1926 - 1931

Four years in the Mexican Christian Institute at San Antonio, Texas, and a year in Southern Christian Institute at Edwards, Mississippi, in our home missions

program, was the record of Miss Harriet Elizabeth Young before becoming a missionary to Mexico in 1926. Born in Crete, Nebraska, she graduated from Cotner, in liberal arts and piano. She also had two years in the College of Missions and a summer term in a kindergarten school in Chicago. She earned her own way through college doing stenographic work and teaching music.

Miss Young spent two years in Aguascalientes where she was mission treasurer, taught in Colegio Morelos, and was most helpful in the church because of her musical ability. In 1928, when the new school, Colegio Hidalgo, was opened in Charcas, she and Miss Jane Brewer were the missionaries transferred to that field. Here she had charge of the kindergarten, taught music, and shorthand and typewriting in English, until the end of the school year in 1931, when for financial reasons the school was discontinued and readjustments had to be made.

Upon her return to the United States, Miss Young spent the first months in California making a home for a brother whose wife had died and left a family of five children. Later she opened a private kindergarten in McAllen, Texas, for American and Mexican children, but at the present time makes her home in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Miss Clara Edna Lick

1927 - 1930

Clara Edna Lick was born in Missouri, received her early education in Dixon, and attended Drury College, receiving her A.B. degree in 1923. She also had two terms in Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College and two years in the College of Missions, receiving her master's degree from the latter institution in 1926.

Miss Lick had prepared for work in South America but gladly and effectively met a need in the Mexican Christian Institute, San Antonio, for one year and in 1927 was appointed to Mexico. Her work in the Institute coupled with previous teaching experience in Missouri, a position in the Christian Board of Publication office, St. Louis, and her educational training and native ability constituted splendid preparation for the new task. The South Street Church, Springfield, Missouri, adopted her as its Living Link.

During the three years she served in San Luis Potosi, Miss Lick taught in Colegio Ingles, had charge of the library, and helped with the church work, especially in the Christian Endeavor Society, teacher training, and daily vacation Bible schools. Her missionary service was cut short in 1930 because of continued ill health and she was compelled to remain in the United States. Miss Lick has been teaching during the past several years, at present being on the faculty of the high school in Buda, Illinois.

Miss Florine Cantrell

1928 -

In 1932, Miss Ruth Leslie wrote from Aguascalientes, Mexico: "Miss Florine Cantrell, our missionary nurse, last week went out to a small out-of-the-way town to care for a family with fever. Six have been sick and we supposed it was typhoid, but when she got there she discovered it was typhus, the most contagious of diseases and very dangerous to foreigners, for we have not in our blood the immunity of centuries which the Mexicans have. Miss Cantrell had once said that she believed it was sure death if one of us contracted it. She did not go into the danger knowingly, but now that she is there, she refuses to come home until they are out of danger."

Miss Cantrell, who went to Mexico in August, 1928, the Living Link of First Church, Kokomo, Indiana, was the first nurse sent by our people to that country. She was born in Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, the daughter of a minister, and has always taken an active part in all phases of the church life. She is a registered nurse from the Christian Church Hospital in Kansas City, and earned her way through Milligan College, Tennessee, by nursing. She also taught one term of school. Her further educational training has included a year in the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Connecticut, before she went to Mexico, and graduate work in Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

When she first went to Aguascalientes, Miss Cantrell looked after the health of the children in the Girls' Home and in Colegio Morelos. In 1929, a "health room" was opened in the school and she gave health talks at the Institute for ministers, for mothers' clubs, for parent-teacher associations, visited in the homes and outstations, and examined the children at the beginning of each school year. It was in connection with the physical examinations at Colegio Morelos that she became known as the "Señorita of the Spoon," as a spoon had become an indispensable instrument in her nurse's outfit.

But Miss Cantrell's main concern has been better health conditions among the rural population, and since the decision of the Central Council of the Mission, in 1929, that she should form a program of health work for our districts and be given opportunity to visit the various communities, she has dedicated much of her time to rural health betterment. She believes in her work, saying: "This work leaves only a tiny spark, hidden away in these dried-up ranches. Faith in the power and influence of the rural people of any nation, faith in the 'Light that shineth in a dark place,' even though it is just a spark, and faith in other groups who are doing work of the same kind in other Mexican ranches, make me know it is worth while."

The outstanding work of Florine Cantrell has been the establishment and development of "*La Casa del Amigo* (The Home of the Friend)," at Los Haro. This rural social center is unique in missionary work and has attracted the attention of religious workers of all faiths and of the Mexican Government.

Florine Cantrell is physically small, but she is a giant when it comes to faith, courage, determination, persistence, fortitude, and consecration. Her life and her work have been an inspiration to many young people, both Mexican and American.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Kepple
1930 -

Paul C. Kepple, of Pennsylvania, received his A.B. degree from Taylor University, and his B.D. and S.T.M. from the Hartford Seminary Foundation. He was always active in Sunday school and church work and during college days served as a student pastor. Ella Marie Huff was born in Waukomis, Oklahoma, and was graduated from the University of Oklahoma. She also attended the Hartford Seminary Foundation, where she met Mr. Kepple. Soon after their marriage in 1930, they went to San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to take charge of the boys' boarding school in connection with Colegio Ingles—she the Living Link of Central Christian Church, New York; he, of First Church, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

During the years that the Kepples were "parents" of the boarding school group they did their best to create a normal Christian home atmosphere for the boys. As much moral and religious training as possible was given. There was grace at table, Bible reading at noon, and attendance at religious services. The boys had opportunities for physical development as they worked along with Mr. Kepple in his

program of experimental farming and through the playground activities. Regular study halls and extra hours of supervised study for those who needed it made their contribution to the intellectual side.

Due to Mr. Kepple's interest and untiring efforts in experimental farming, the boarding department of the school was made practically self-supporting. But most valuable of all, the boys were given an opportunity to learn some of the practical principles of farming, poultry and stock raising.

From 1936 to 1947 the Kepples were in Aguascalientes, where Mr. Kepple was director of the Morelos Center. Here are maintained a public library, a night school, classes in English and piano, and the Mexican Youth Association with its basket-ball teams and the other recreational work.

The interest of the Kepples, however, was always in the evangelistic field. While in Aguascalientes, Mr. Kepple gave a major portion of his time to rural evangelism. The Kepples are now located in Pabellon, a rural village near Aguascalientes, where they have established a social center in addition to the church work. They work also at Cosio, another village where there is an established church and where they conduct social work. Mr. Kepple was one of the prime movers in the establishment of Hope Hospital, the only hospital of the Disciples of Christ in Spanish-speaking America.

The Kepples have two daughters and a son. The healthy bodies and rosy cheeks of her own children have through the years given Mrs. Kepple a point of contact for health teaching among the Mexican women, who are just beginning to learn that proper food, sun baths, fresh air, and naps do make a difference.

Miss Hallie Ruth Strange
1931 - 1933, 1935 -

Many less determined souls would have become discouraged and would have given up the fight. But not so Hallie Ruth Strange. With the Apostle Paul she has said, "This one thing I do" and she has bent all of her energies toward attaining her goal.

Born in Sachse, Texas, Hallie Strange received most of her education in that state. She spent one year at Carr-Burdette College, received her B.A. degree from Texas Christian University, did post-graduate work at Brite Bible College, and spent two years at the College of Missions, receiving her master's degree in 1925.

At this time came a real testing for her. Just as she was ready to go to the field she had a break in health which made it impossible. However, she did not surrender. Six years were spent teaching in her native state, in various channels of church work, in home missionary work in the Mexican Christian Institute at San Antonio, and in regaining her health. In 1931 the happy moment came and she was permitted to go to Mexico. For two years she was stationed in San Luis Potosi where she taught in Colegio Ingles and did whatever else she could, adapting herself in a remarkable way to the work and the environment of that land. Then in 1933 the Depression struck and it became necessary for her to be withdrawn from the field. Again she did not surrender. Returning to Texas, she continued her Christian service and taught in high school. But Mexico and its people were always before her. She refused to give up.

In 1935 the opportunity came for her to return to her beloved work. Since that time whatever task that has fallen into her hands she has tackled with enthusiasm and determination. At the present time she is in one of the rural projects of our Mexican Mission, living at Venado, San Luis Potosi, where she has

established a home for girls. It is known as *Casa del Hogar* (house of a home) and here Miss Strange is making it possible for girls from rural communities without adequate primary school opportunities to attend the Venado schools and at the same time have a Christian home and Christian training while they are away from their own homes.

Miss Strange is the Living Link of First Christian Church, Lubbock, Texas.

Miss Leila Lamar Callender

1944 -

Leila Lamar Callender, stationed at Aguascalientes, Ags., Mexico, in the short time she has been on the field has made a distinct place for herself, both with the other missionaries and with the Mexican people with whom she comes in contact in her work. Reared in Valdosta, Georgia, her early religious and educational training combined with her personal traits, well fit her for missionary service.

Since earliest childhood Leila has been a veritable bookworm. She could read well before starting to school. Although she enjoyed outdoor games, she was never as happy as when deep in a book. She loved playing school and always wanted to be a teacher. She has always yearned to see the world and delights in travel. She makes friends easily and is adaptable to her surroundings, is absolutely fearless, and does whatever she undertakes with all her might, never faltering or turning back.

Leila was baptized at the age of ten, and as a girl taught a Sunday school class, sang in the choir, and attended all of the church services, being especially active in the young people's work. She has always been a consistent Bible reader, and with her first earnings began tithing. For four summers she attended the Georgia Youth Conference, and it was mainly from the inspiration received there that she dedicated her life to the work of the Kingdom.

Throughout her school life she was an "A" student, graduating with honors from high school at sixteen. She received the A.B. degree from the Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta, having made the "dean's list" each year, and winning a letter in athletics. She holds an M.A. degree in English from the University of Georgia, at Athens.

After teaching four years at Fitzgerald, Georgia, Miss Callender resigned to enter the College of Missions at Yale Divinity School to prepare for work in India. World War II, however, caused a change of plans and she returned home at the close of the year and accepted an appointment in Elberton, Georgia, to teach English in the high school.

From this position she was called to Indianapolis to be set apart for work in Mexico. Further preparation was to include a year of intensive study of Spanish at the Language School and Orientation Center at Medellin, Colombia. Before leaving for Medellín, she was ordained at her home church in Valdosta on Sunday, December 26, 1943. The following week she visited the Ninth Street Church, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to be formally set apart as their Living Link "minister abroad."

Early in January, 1944, Miss Callender left via Clipper for Medellín and in December of that year flew to Mexico City, going from there to Aguascalientes where she is engaged in educational work. Here she is finding the deep joy and satisfaction which come to those who are devoting their lives to the Lord's work, and she greets with eagerness the varied experiences of the mission field.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Fuqua

1946 -

Clarence Fuqua's decision to be a misionary was a natural outgrowth of his Christian background. He was born at Macksville, Kansas, and grew up there in a Christian home and in the church, having his life shaped by ministers and other Christian leaders. He made his confession of faith and was baptized at the age of thirteen. He graduated from high school as valedictorian of his class. He was active in the general youth work of the state. While attending Phillips University he came in contact with Florine Cantrell of Mexico and was challenged to serve in that field.

It was during high school days that a family who had a daughter in State Teacher's college at Hays, Kansas, moved to Macksville. The daughter, Helen Josephine Green, came home from college often enough to form some fine friendships, among them a rather warm one with Clarence Fuqua. Helen calls Osborne, Kansas, "home" since she was born in Osborne County and since she went to Mexico from there, that still being the residence of her father. However, since her father was a contractor, the family moved a great deal during her childhood. The brief years in Macksville brought sorrow as well as happiness, for the mother passed away there. When Helen had completed two years of college, she went to Scott City to teach for three years, found her place in the Christian Church and gave active service there.

Helen was happy to share with Clarence the call to foreign service. They were married in January, 1942, just before Clarence went to Mexico for a six months' visit. When her school closed she joined him and their postponed honeymoon was spent there, mostly on the ranch to which they later went to live. Preparation for their life work followed, first at Cornell, then at Yale, with summer experience in rural missions, Y.M.C.A. camp, Vacation Bible School, and larger parish work near Livingston, Tennessee.

Nineteen forty-five was an eventful year for the Fuquas. On June 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Fuqua were commissioned as missionaries to Mexico in Graham Chapel at Missions Building. On October 9, Wendell Eugene was born. In February, 1946, they crossed the border into Mexico and soon were at home at Los Haro, where among the people of the ranches in that part of the state of Zacatecas they build their home and carry on their agricultural and evangelistic work. Mrs. Fuqua is the Living Link of Central Church, Waco, Texas, and Mr. Fuqua, of the Independence, Kansas, church.

Miss Jessie Gertrude Law

1946 -

G. Hayden Stewart writes of Jessie Law: My first acquaintance with Gertrude Jessie Law was at a Student Christian Movement discussion group which I had been invited to lead. The members of the group were nurses of the Vancouver General Hospital in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The discussions were held in the common room of the nurses' residence and at the very first meeting my attention was drawn to a quiet, intensely interested, and sincere young woman—Jessie Law. Throughout the series of discussions which lasted through the winter months of two years, her questions and her contributions to the discussion were always to the point and always indicative of previous serious thought and of a deep devotion to her work as well as to her Christian convictions.

This acquaintanceship began in 1940. Not long after that time, Jessie along

with several other nurses registered for classes in the School of Christian Living that was being sponsored by our Vancouver Church. From that time on she was a regular attendant and soon was a loyal member and servant of the church.

Chase, British Columbia, was Jessies's first home. Her early education was received from the Delta Central Public School and the King George V High School in Ladner, B. C.

With her fine background of Christian devotion as a member of the United Church of Canada, Jessie had developed an early "leaning" toward a life of service, and while still quite young was looking toward nurses' training in Canada's largest hospital at Vancouver. She "earned her way through" training and in the year 1941 was given the diploma of the school and the Certificate of the Registered Nurse.

Before leaving for training for the work of the mission field, Jessie served the Central Christian Church, in which she had taken membership, as a steady member of its leadership group. She was chairman of the education division and in that capacity demonstrated a knack of being able to work well with people. She was also a leader of a group of Canadian Girls in Training, which is an excellent Canadian church-centered program of Christian training and development for girls from twelve to eighteen. She also served as a deaconess and in that capacity made a fine contribution to the church board.

Miss Law's decision to train for missionary service was a result of four main factors: (1) Her background of early training in her home and in the United Church of Canada, which resulted in her having a deep desire to serve a needy world. (2) Her personal relationship with two devoted world-minded leaders of the church. One was the noted world traveler, scholar, educator, and writer, Dr. Basil Matthews, who had come to Union College and the University of British Columbia as an instructor and who is almost continually speaking to youth groups and others. The other was our own Dr. Douglas Corpron. (3) The Youth Conference movement of the Disciples of Christ was the other great influence in her life. She has very fond memories of the Seabeck Conference in western Washington. (4) It seems certain that Jessie would strenuously object if there were a failur to mention the Central Christian Church, Vancouver, where she was challenged and aided in thinking her way through to the noble decision she made and where she was baptized. During the years from 1940 to 1945 she had fine fellowship in that church.

On November 16, 1946, Jessie Law left for Mexico, where she at once entered upon her happy duties as head of the new nurses' training school at Hope Hospital in Aguascalientes, the Living Link of First Christian Church, Bedford, Indiana.

Puerto Rico

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Erwin
1899 - 1902

From the *American Home Missionary Year Book* of 1900 we have the following information concerning Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Erwin, who served in Puerto Rico under the American Christian Missionary Society for several years, being the first Disciple missionaries to that island:

"J. A. Erwin went from the Chattanooga Convention to 'view the land' of Puerto Rico as a mission field. He passed on horseback through the island, studying the people and their needs, and filed a report urging the Board to begin work in the island . . . At a special meeting of the Board, Jan. 6, 1899, J. A. Erwin and wife were elected missionaries to Puerto Rico, arriving there three months later. They went at once to San Juan and began the study of the Spanish tongue, preaching in the Young Men's Christian Association Building in English. Bro. Erwin has rented a centrally located house, which will be used as a meetinghouse, schoolhouse, and dwelling. Tracts in the Spanish tongue have been secured and distributed. We have two schools—a select school for those able to pay tuition, and a free school for those unable to pay. We are making plans for a reading-room and for better facilities for church services."

"We are the first Protestant missionaries on the island," wrote the Erwins, "except the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ponce, which is exclusively for the English people residing there. We find the people very ready to receive our books and tracts. Our testaments, being in both Spanish and English, are being used as textbooks by those who wish to study English. It is a most opportune time to present to them the claims of the gospel."

Mrs. A. M. Fullen
1900 - 1902

To Mrs. A. M. Fullen goes the honor of being the first missionary representative of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in Puerto Rico, for in August, 1900, she became the first "mother" for the newly opened girls' orphanage in Bayamon, the first Protestant orphanage on the island. Her brother, J. A. Erwin, the first Protestant minister to enter Puerto Rico, went out in 1899, under the American Society, and he and his wife were largely instrumental in interesting not only the Christian Woman's Board of Missions to begin such a needed work, but also the city authorities of Bayamon to turn over an old town hall and the grounds surrounding it for use as an orphanage.

It was into this adapted building that Mrs. Fullen and her nucleus of five orphanage girls moved and thus initiated a piece of missionary work which, in spite of Roman Catholic opposition, made friends steadily until it was said to be the best loved missionary work on the island. Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson wrote: "Under tropical sun and down-pouring rains, Mrs. Fullen mothered a constantly increasing flock of children. To add to the difficulties, this mother and her children could not speak the same language until they had time to learn. During this time Damasa Sisita Cintron was her assistant and interpreter, being one of the few who could read and write her own language. Like everyone else in the island, a Roman Catholic, she greatly needed the money Mrs. Fullen would pay her for her work but feared the 'evil spell' which the priests told her the Protestants would surely cast around her. She bought holy water and sprinkled it all around her bed at night to keep away

the spell. Very soon she saw she had been deceived by the priest and bravely began to study the Bible for herself. She was baptized soon, openly renounced Catholicism, and her mother and younger sister followed her example, although they were persecuted by their Catholic friends."

At the end of 1900 there were twenty-eight children in the home and soon thereafter Mrs. Fullen wrote: "The orphanage has assumed a substantial basis. We have refused as many as we have taken in, as we take only those we think will receive an education and make good helpful women for the future development of our people. I shall seek to educate these girls to make Christian women who can comprehend and influence as a reforming power."

In 1902, when she was compelled to give up her work because of ill health, Mrs. Fullen returned to the United States and for a time did field work for the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. She later served as corresponding secretary of Arkansas, doing much good work in the state she loved so well. Her death occurred at Berryville, Arkansas, March 27, 1914, after a brief illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer P. Ireland

1901 - 1907

It was in 1901 that Miss Nora Collins, of Medina, Ohio, went to Bayamon to teach in the girls' orphanage. She was to assist Mrs. A. M. Fullen, who had been unable, owing to the multiplicity of duties, to have school more than a few hours a day.

In the autumn of that year Miss Collins wrote: "Forty-six children are in the home, from four to sixteen years of age. I will give you an idea of how we spend the time, though of course no two days are just alike. I arise at 5:30, dress for the day, see that the girls have their hair combed, get school material ready, go down to breakfast and watch the little ones. At 7:30 I have the little ones and teach them until 11:00. Then I have half an hour in which to get material ready for afternoon. At 11:30 I watch the little girls eat their dinner, after which we have recess. From 1:00 until 2:00 I have the little ones, then the older ones until 4:00. We clean up the schoolroom and do the many things that need to be done until 5:30. The little girls have supper then and we have ours afterward. Often we go to the store after supper and sometimes we take the children out for a walk. At 7:00 the little folks go to bed and the older ones to the schoolroom to study. At 8:00 they go to bed and we spend our evening in study, writing, or reading." For some months Miss Collins carried the full responsibility of the home and taught six hours a day.

Sunday, December 24, 1905, there was the ringing of wedding bells, the first in the girls' orphanage as well as in the mission family in Puerto Rico, when Miss Collins became the bride of Mr. Elmer P. Ireland. "A perfectly matched couple," was the feeling of all who knew them. Every girl in the school put some stitches in the exquisite drawn work that adorned the wedding dress.

Mr. Ireland, who was born near Fremont, Nebraska, fitted himself in Kimberlin Heights, Cotner, and Drake to be a missionary teacher. In the fall of 1905, desiring to enter the work in Puerto Rico, yet preferring to learn the language and customs and to acclimate himself before offering his services, he went to the island as English teacher in the public schools. At the same time he gave much assistance in the general mission work. Later the Christian Woman's Board of Missions asked him to become a full-time missionary. Upon his marriage to Miss Collins he and his bride were put in charge of the church and school work in Mayaguez. During 1906 he preached sixteen sermons a month in Spanish at the different missions. In July,

1907, it became necessary, because of Mr. Ireland's health, for them to resign and return to the United States, with sincere regret on the part of their co-workers in Puerto Rico, the national Christians, the church at Paris, Kentucky, which supported them, and the missionary society under which they served.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pardee
1902 - 1906

Information is lacking concerning Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pardee except for a few facts. Mr. Pardee graduated from Drake University about 1902 and soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Pardee were appointed by the American Christian Missionary Society to Bayamon, Puerto Rico, where they served in evangelistic work for a number of years. For many years they have lived in Lincoln, Nebraska, where Mr. Pardee has been engaged in business.

Mr. William M. Taylor
1902 - 1903

Information is lacking concerning the life and missionary service of William M. Taylor, except that he was appointed by the American Christian Missionary Society to serve in Puerto Rico about 1902 and that he was stationed at San Juan. He was evidently in charge of the evangelistic work, as in the report for the year ending September 30, 1903, he mentioned the number of baptisms as 137.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson
1903 - 1905, 1909 - 1910

Immediately after the Detroit Convention, September, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, accompanied by their four daughters, sailed for Puerto Rico to open the boys' industrial school. Supported by Nebraska, they were the first missionaries to go out from that state under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. Their baby daughter was the first American baby in Puerto Rico.

Harrison Grant Wilkinson and Rose Bush were married in 1885 and went to Cotner University five years later. When the Student Volunteer Movement reached this college, they took the pledge. It was about this time that they read of conditions in Alaska and told each other that if the Master needed them anywhere it must surely be in such a place. But the call of Christian service was not to take them to this frigid clime. After four years in Cotner, they held pastorates in Lexington, Hastings, and Beaver Crossing, Nebraska. These loyal, consecrated, unselfish ministries were destined to prepare them for the missionary service yet to follow. While in Lexington they sacrificed a pretty cottage home at Bethany which they had striven hard to secure, in order that the Lexington church might not go down during the time of the Nebraska drouth.

At the time of their arrival in Puerto Rico, conditions were primitive. The marriage estate was not solemnized among the poorer classes generally, and in this connection the story of Doña Estaguia Olivio is interesting. She and her husband were the first members of the church at the boys' orphanage, and just before being baptized were married, in the presence of their seven children, by Mr. Wilkinson. Doña Estaguia became an earnest Christian worker and for many years was the cook at the orphanage.

The land purchased for the orphanage consisted of a plantation of one hundred and fourteen acres situated about two and a half miles from the girls' orphanage and

not far from Bayamon. The Wilkinsons lived to see their dream of a beautiful building there for the boys realized. It would be difficult to determine the influence upon the lives of the many boys who there learned trades and, what was more important, the story of the Christ. Suffice it to say, it was a good work, well done. During their final term of service, much evangelistic work was done up in the mountains of the little island—a service which made a tremendous impression upon the life and standards of living among the inhabitants.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson did not experience the best of health in Puerto Rico. Their first term was cut short at the end of less than two years because of Mr. Wilkinson's serious illness, and the peculiar tropical malady he contracted ultimately forced them to give up the work.

It was during their first term of service that they became interested in a little girl of fine Spanish heritage who was left an orphan at six, Consuelo Perez-Guerra. Later she accompanied them to the States to complete her education and then returned to Puerto Rico as a duly appointed missionary. (See biographical sketch, Mrs. Consuelo Perez-Guerra Beauchamp.)

After her children were all educated and able to take care of themselves, Mother Wilkinson, as the Puerto Ricans all called her, returned to the island she loved so deeply. To support herself she taught in the public schools, but her first and most abiding interest was making Christ known to the people. Although past the age for retirement she continued to teach and she always had about her a number of young people who found in her personal consecration, her deep practical wisdom, her love of boys and girls, that which inspired them to do their best and to seek the higher things of life.

Her tragic death (she was crushed by a heavy truck on the streets of Bayamon) was a shock to the entire community. She now lies beneath the soil of the island which she so dearly loved and to which she gave her life.

Miss Wenona Wilkinson of China is a daughter of this family. One of the other daughters has passed to join her mother in the other life. The other two daughters are married.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Alton
1904 - 1909, 1911 - 1914

William A. Alton was born near Weeping Water, Nebraska, and Edna Greenslate at Elmwood in the same state. It was at Elmwood that in 1893 they both made the confession, were baptized by the former's father, and commenced at once an active Christian life. In May of the following year they were married.

William Alton graduated at the head of his class from the medical department of Cotner University in 1897 and immediately entered the practice of medicine at Firth, Nebraska, taking the place of C. C. Drummond, who at that time was appointed medical missionary to India. He soon returned to his old home, where he gained a large practice and built a beautiful home, became elder in the church, and was elected a member of the town council on the temperance ticket at a time when such an election seemed impossible.

But the Altons longed to be missionaries and the fall of 1904 found them located in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, under the American Christian Missionary Society. When the Christian Woman's Board of Missions took over the Puerto Rican work, to the Altons was committed the work of the proposed boys' orphanage near Bayamon, as well as that of the industrial school. The third member of this missionary family was a daughter, Grace Gladys.

In less than a year Dr. Alton had given the contract for the boys' orphanage building. At the same time the medical work at his dispensary showed that five hundred cases had been treated in three months. Some of his patients had walked from eight to ten miles to reach the dispensary. Sometimes Dr. Alton would be detained after church to write as many as a half dozen prescriptions. He would take long horseback rides over mountains in the Dajaos neighborhood, to visit patients living in houses "not as good as Nebraska pigpens," where people were so poor they had to send to the neighbor's to borrow a teaspoon in which to measure medicine. He would be stopped all along the way to write prescriptions and give out medicines while seated in the saddle, getting back just in time to preach in Hato Tejas, then off to complete his round of calls. No man has ever endeared himself more to the Puerto Rican people. Forty years after Dr. Alton had left the beautiful Puerto Rican mountains which he so dearly loved, the people still talked about him with tender memories, saying, "Oh, if we only had another like him so many of our children would not have to die!"

In 1907, Dr. Alton was elected to the city council of Bayamon, as American representative, attesting to the esteem in which he was held. Toward the close of that year he wrote the Board that the effect of the climate, added to the worry of building difficulties and organization problems, had proved to be more than Mrs. Alton's strength could endure and that they regretfully sent in their resignation, hoping to return when health permitted. The year 1908 found them back in Puerto Rico at the old task in the orphanage work. But in May, 1909, they were forced to give up the work because of continued ill health. Their many friends bade them farewell with sadness. Resolutions which the Junior boys (Mrs. Alton had been their superintendent) had written to be read in their meeting the last Sunday the Altons were there included the following: "Resolved, That because Dr. and Mrs. Alton help those who need it I am going to be helpful as they taught me to be.—*Antonio Sanchez.* Resolved, That since Dr. and Mrs. Alton do the good things themselves that they want others to do, I will guard myself against hypocrisy and be what I hope to teach others to be.—*John Ortiz.*" A crown of roses was placed on Mrs. Alton's head and a rose-covered scepter put into Dr. Alton's hands, while two boys made presentation speeches to the effect that "in crowning Mrs. Alton queen we remember her as queen of all the virtues she has taught us," while the scepter was to show that "Dr. Alton's authority is still over us in that his influence for good will live in our hearts forever."

The Altons went immediately to Nebraska, making their home again at Elmwood. Dr. Alton never gave up the thought that some day they would return to the mission field. "Once a missionary, always a missionary," he said. From 1911 to 1914 he again had his dreams realized when he served in Monterrey, Mexico, for two years and in southern Texas one year, being the Living Link of the church at Austin, Texas. Of him it was said: "His equipment for the mission field has been ideal. A college education, long experience as a successful physician, a genial, sympathetic nature, and a heart loyal to the Master make him every inch a missionary."

After the Altons left the work they lived in San Diego, California. Dr. Alton passed away in 1944. Mrs. Alton continues to reside in San Diego with her daughter Grace, Mrs. A. B. Cashner.

Miss Nora E. Siler

1905 - 1918

Nora E. Siler was born on a farm near Lawrence, Kansas, and spent her early years in the freedom of country life, "more of a tomboy than most girls." It was

these years of horseback riding, tree climbing, wading, and romping which developed the daring and adventurous yet kindly traits in her which, along with a naturally sunny nature and a tendency never to borrow trouble, fitted her for her future work.

In 1895 the Siler family moved to Lawrence and there Nora graduated from high school in 1901. After two years in the state university, she taught for two years in a district school, a teacher who loved her work and was beloved by her pupils. Interested in all the activities of the church, she made it a rule of her life never to refuse to do any work for the Master which might offer itself. Learning of the need of another helper in Puerto Rico, upon very short notice she decided to enter missionary service there.

In July, 1905, Miss Siler began work in Puerto Rico, serving for a year in the girls' orphanage at Bayamon. When the boys' orphanage was dedicated in December of 1906, she was transferred to that institution. She had charge of the regular day school in connection with these two orphanages for the greater part of her service in Puerto Rico. She also prepared and taught Bible studies in Spanish for the young men who met at the boys' orphanage for Sunday evening service.

One of her valuable contributions was playing the reed organ for church services. Of this she writes: "I played so much that when a hymn was announced I knew, from the number of the hymn, the key in which it was written and the words of all the stanzas. When the electric current failed as it sometimes did, in the midst of a service, we always sang hymns until the lights came on. We carried a folding organ along to Dajaos when we went to dedicate the first church we built up there. It created much interest. Before services, informally, I tried to teach a simple hymn to those assembled. All remained mute, watching me. As I turned to ask why no one sang, I saw a woman nudge another and heard her whisper, 'She's using her hands and her feet, both at once!' "

When Miss Siler left Puerto Rico on furlough in 1918, she had no intention of remaining in the United States, but feeling that the frailty of her parents and the presence in the home of her brother's two little motherless children necessitated her remaining with them, she resigned. In January, 1919, as her mother's health was improved, she went to the College of Missions to teach a class in Spanish and the following year served as dean of residence, until her father's death required her presence in Lawrence once more. From 1920 to 1924 she taught in the Spanish department of the University of Kansas, and then became secretary of the Advanced Standing Committee of the university. After her mother's death in 1927, she became substitute teacher of Spanish in Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Missouri, for a time, then taught three years in Highland College in northeastern Kansas. In 1932 she accepted the position of instructor in Spanish at Hutchinson Junior College, Hutchinson, Kansas, which she still holds.

Miss Siler has never lost her interest in Puerto Rico and in the missionary cause, and the people of Puerto Rico have never forgotten her. The boys and girls whom she taught in the orphanage schools are fathers and mothers and some of them grandparents today, but they remember with love and appreciation the teacher who not only taught them the three R's, but also the higher principles of right Christian living.

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Carpenter
1906 - 1944

Today on the island of Puerto Rico the thirty-three white and green churches, two-thirds of them rural, nestled in valleys or dotting the ever green tropical hills and mountains, with their 4,500 members, bear tribute, in a large measure, to the

work of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Carpenter, who during thirty-eight years gave their lives to the island people they so dearly loved.

Mr. Carpenter was born near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and was reared on a farm. After graduating from the local high school he entered Kentucky University in 1901. He graduated from the College of the Bible in 1906. During his college years he had held several student pastorates.

Mayme Limira Sampson was born in Albany, Missouri. She was graduated from Central Christian College in Albany in 1901, took a post-graduate course, taught school, and then in 1905, having decided to become a missionary, went to the College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky. There she met V. C. Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter and Miss Sampson were married June 20, 1906, at Albany, Missouri, and set sail for Puerto Rico the following September to take up evangelistic work at Bayamon. Soon that task completely absorbed them. The hill people ever called to them and they dreamed of the day when a little chapel would dot the summit of every group of hills. To this end and that the people of Puerto Rico might have the gospel brought close to them they labored unceasingly. Mr. Carpenter was the Living Link of Wellington, Kansas, while Mrs. Carpenter was supported by the Independence Boulevard Auxiliary of Kansas City, Missouri.

"V. C. Carpenter is a little man in but one respect—in stature. In every other respect he is as big and as sturdy as the hills he loves. One of his chief characteristics is his 'horse sense.' Another is his power to work. Not only has Mr. Carpenter superintended the construction of most of the chapel buildings, but he has done it with hammer and saw in hand. Many times he has been the only one who knew how to make a joint or tie a roof. The people have had confidence in him, and have followed his leadership."

Mrs. Carpenter is a woman of intellectual and spiritual power. In her mingled a culture, a charm, and grace, which have drawn to her both high and low, and made her life a blessing to all who have had the privilege of knowing her. She accompanied her husband on most of his evangelistic tours. Even when the daughters were very small she continued her part of the labors. Living in a small tent by the side of the one where the meetings were held, she prepared the family meals, cared for the baby, visited, and with the help of a folding organ directed the music. Her desire throughout the years of service was to maintain a Christian home, believing that a great factor in making Christ known to the people. She taught in and superintended Bible schools, visited in homes, conducted sewing classes, looked after the welfare of mothers and babies, and when home duties kept her close helped in correspondence, reports, and accounts. Two daughters, Frances Julia and Mary Katheryn, both born in Puerto Rico, blessed this home. The Kentucky Home, for many years the home of the Carpenters, was always known for it's great hospitality and was often spoken of by the other missionaries as a haven of rest.

To Mr. Carpenter the rural work in Puerto Rico owes a lasting debt of gratitude. He was recognized as the rural church expert of the island. When the Evangelical Seminary desired a series of lectures on the rural church, without hesitation they chose Mr. Carpenter for that task. Up and down and over the hills and mountains he traveled by Ford, by horseback, or on foot. He shared the simple fare of black coffee and bananas in humblest thatched cabins, slept on the ground or on church benches if need be, and opened to many thousands of people a new meaning of life, and helped them to find a fullness and joy in living which they never dreamed existed. Mr. Carpenter himself said, "There is nothing which has satisfied so deeply nor made God's presence seem so near as the evidence of the

transforming power of the gospel of Christ in the lives of individuals and whole communities which we have reached."

As one looks at the Carpenters today it is difficult to believe that they have reached retirement age. But such is the case. Since April, 1944, they have made their home in Columbus, Ohio, within walking distance of their two daughters and three grandchildren. Retirement to the Carpenters, however, is theoretical. They continue to be active in Brotherhood affairs. Both bring inspiring missionary messages and are in constant demand.

Mr and Mrs. W. A. Dobson
1907 - 1908

To Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dobson of Nebraska went the honor of being supported by the Class of 1907 of Cotner University, Bethany, a university in which the missionary spirit was strongly fostered by the faculty. In the fall of 1907 they sailed for Puerto Rico where they took charge of the boys' orphanage.

The following schedule of activities, as reported by Mrs. Dobson, gave an insight into the busy and interesting life there: "Get up at six. Kitchen and dining-room boys hasten to their work downstairs while the rest do the work in the dormitory. Breakfast at 6:30, then each to his own work of cleaning, washing dishes, and preparing food. Everything in order at 8:00, food in fireless cooker, and boys have half hour for play. School at 8:30, recess at 10:30, final dismissal for dinner at 11:30. Dinner work done, play time until 1:15 for all but smallest, who sleep until recess. School dismissed at 3:30. Older boys work on farm, hoeing, cutting weeds or wood, planting pineapples, sweet potatoes, or vegetables under Mr. Dobson's supervision. Smaller boys level and clean yard, play and string beads. Supper at 5:30, evening Bible study and prayers at 7:30. Going to bed at 8:00 completes program five days a week. Saturday spent cleaning entire building, with brooms, scrub brushes, and rags, cleaning yard or dormitory, taking baths, getting clothes ready for Sunday. Sunday, Sunday school at 9:30, communion service following, Junior society meeting at 3:00 in the afternoon."

At the end of one year, Mr. and Mrs. Dobson felt it necessary to resign from the work, due to the illness of Mrs. Dobson and the two children. Later they were engaged in school work at Fajardo on the island. Mr. Dobson passed away some years ago. Mrs. Dobson worked for a time at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, but is now retired and is living in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Bertha Lacock Francis
1907 - 1914

Miss Bertha Lacock, of Eureka, Illinois, a graduate of Eureka College and the Living Link of the church at Bloomington, Illinois, sailed in the autumn of 1907 for Puerto Rico, where she was soon at work teaching in the girls' orphanage at Bayamon and helping in Sunday school work. The other missionaries wrote heartily of her pleasing personality and the success of her work.

In 1912 Miss Lacock took charge of the girls' orphanage and served as the last "mother" of the institution, or until the time it was discontinued because it had served its purpose and was no longer needed. There had been a total enrollment of more than a hundred girls and much good had been accomplished.

During her seven years of service in Puerto Rico, Miss Lacock had two serious illnesses and a surgical operation and in September, 1914, upon the advice of her

physician, was obliged to resign and return to her home in Eureka. Her missionary interest and endeavors continued, for as soon as able she took up field work for The United Christian Missionary Society, speaking on the Living Link rally teams until she was married on April 8, 1917, to B. L. Francis, pastor at Perry, Missouri. There, Robert Milton, their only child, was born in 1918. They held pastorates in Montana and Washington and for five years had charge of the Yakima Indian Mission at White Swan, Washington. Later Mrs. Francis entered the University of Southern California to prepare for teaching. Beginning with the year 1930 she taught for a number of years in the public schools in Los Angeles. She is now retired but continues to make her home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Helen Randall McHardy
1907 - 1911

Mrs. Helen Randall McHardy, widow of A. C. McHardy, who in May, 1907, became the third orphanage mother for the girls in Bayamon, came from a prominent missionary family of Jamaica. She and her husband had served several years as missionaries there. Her father, C. E. Randall, had gone there from England as a young man and had spent a number of years as government inspector of schools and as a pastor before beginning missionary work under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in 1885. He served until 1908, when he found it necessary to withdraw from active service, only four years before his death, because of a breakdown in health no doubt largely due to the shock of losing two children in the earthquake of 1907. His oldest son succumbed to malaria after three and a half years of missionary service in the Congo. All the others of his twelve children were actively and prominently identified with Christian work. One son, J. E. Randall, served the church at Kingston for many years.

Leaving her three sons with her people in Jamaica, Mrs. McHardy sacrificially spent four years ministering to orphan girls of Puerto Rico. "She seems so fitted to the position she is filling," said a visitor. "With her firmness are always blended kindness and polite and gentle ways. Her separation from her children seems to make her more tender and loving with the orphan girls who look to her for a mother's care, and they are not disappointed."

The January *Missionary Tidings* of 1912 tells us: "Mrs. McHardy, who faithfully served in the orphanage work since 1907, has gone back to Jamaica to be with her three boys." She herself wrote, "I burn with missionary zeal but the Lord seems to say 'Go home to your boys.' I need them and they need me."

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt B. Wood
1909 - 1919

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt B. Wood, who went to Puerto Rico in 1909 to have temporary charge of the boys' orphanage before assuming the work of the church in Bayamon, were well equipped by training and experience for missionary service.

Mrs. Wood, who was Edith Jakeway, was born in Athens, Pennsylvania. After graduation from the public schools and before her marriage to Mr. Wood in 1901, she followed the teaching profession. While her husband was taking post-graduate work at Hiram she took regular Bible study and served faithfully as a minister's wife.

Merritt Wood was born into a Christian home in East Smithfield, Pennsylvania. After completing his high school work at Athens, he entered Hiram and it was during his four years there that "a still small voice began calling him to a life of

Christian service." He held several pastorates and then took two years of post-graduate work at Hiram. Studying Spanish while in college, he thus made splendid progress in the language after arriving on the field and in a short time was using the language in his work and making addresses in Spanish at conventions. He was especially devoted to and enthusiastic about the evangelistic work and the training and employment of Puerto Rican ministers. In 1915 a school for the definite training of Puerto Rican workers was opened and Mr. Wood had charge of the Bible courses. Three days a week the students were in classes and the remaining days they did active pastoral work.

In 1912 it was necessary for the Woods to spend a month in the United States for health reasons. In 1916 Mr. Wood was chosen as a representative to the Panama Conference and later in the year spent some time in New York working on one of the commissions connected with the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.

After ten years of valuable service, in 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Wood were obliged to give up their missionary work and return to the homeland because of Mr. Wood's ill health. In addition to being pastor of the Bayamon church, Mr. Wood was a leading spirit in all cooperative work, and the family's departure was a great loss to the Mission.

In 1920 Mr. Wood passed away, his death resulting from sprue which he contracted while in Puerto Rico. Mrs. Wood taught in the public schools of Warren, Ohio, for a number of years, but is now retired. Harold B., the older son, is superintendent of schools in Sanquoit, New York. Herman, who was born in Puerto Rico, since returning from overseas service is a high school teacher in Warren, Ohio.

The work of the Woods in Puerto Rico was of the highest type and continues to live on through the lives of the young people they influenced to enter Christian service and through the socially minded young churches which they helped to establish.

Miss Emma L. Bush
1910 - 1914

Emma L. Bush was born on a farm in northeastern Pennsylvania, attended district school, and when twenty entered the teaching profession, in which she continued for thirty-four years. Having become interested in missionary work through correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Wood, formerly her pastor and his wife, she went to Puerto Rico in 1910 to visit them and to offer services in the work.

Soon after arriving she was asked to take the place of orphanage mother to twenty-six girls at Bayamon during the three-months' absence of Mrs. Helen McHardy. She also assisted with the sewing at the boys' orphanage and acted as supply teacher in the mission school. At the end of two years she returned to the States but had been at her home only a short time when she received a request from the Board to return to Puerto Rico to fill a vacancy. She secured passage on the next boat and within a week from the receipt of the message was acting as orphanage mother to a group of forty boys. Later she assisted in the girls' orphanage work. During her missionary service she received full salary or half salary or a small allowance, and for a considerable time gave volunteer service while the missionaries provided her board and room.

She delighted in all the missionary experiences and associations, counting those four years the happiest in her life. A horseback ride into the hills for a service caused one of the missionaries to remark, "I think it's wonderful for a

woman past sixty to get on a horse for the first time and ride up and down these slippery hills and carry an umbrella and not fall off."

Miss Bush remarked that she enjoyed the service but the "efforts to stay on the horse robbed me of the enjoyment of the beauties of nature to be seen along the way."

In 1914 the orphanages and schools in Puerto Rico were closed. Miss Bush returned to the United States and her teaching in the public schools until she was retired on a small teacher's pension. She had a host of friends and was tenderly cared for until the end in the home of a beloved niece in Canton, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt C. Vanneter

1910 - 1914

Well equipped by training and experience for missionary work were Mr. and Mrs. Merritt C. Vanneter of Michigan, who in the summer of 1910 assumed charge of the boys' orphanage in Puerto Rico.

Alice E. Finn was born at Warren, Ohio, but when a baby moved with her parents to northern Michigan, where the family lived in a log house in the woods, on the shore of a lake. At an early age she united with the church and began teaching in the Sunday school. After graduating from the high school at Petoskey, Michigan, she taught in the district schools for nearly three years. When only a little girl she desired to be a missionary, a desire her mother shared, and thirteen years after her marriage to Mr. Vanneter in 1897, her wish was granted when she went to Puerto Rico as the Living Link of the Little Rock, Arkansas, church.

Merritt C. Vanneter was born in Michigan and in that state received his high school, business college, and normal school training. He worked on his father's farm, taught school, held two pastorates, and did special Bible study in Hiram College—all these serving as preparation for the missionary service to which he was called.

During their four years as directors of the boys' orphanage, Mr. Vanneter's work was principally educational. Mrs. Vanneter and Mrs. Helen Randall McHardy organized one of the first, if not the first, temperance society of Puerto Rico. The heavy responsibilities of the work resulted in Mrs. Vanneter's broken health and in the fall of 1914 they resigned and returned to their former home in Michigan. Their son, J. Clyde, although but sixteen, had been so helpful in the work that his going, as well as his parents', was felt to be a real decrease in the force.

Mr. Vanneter passed away in California a number of years ago. Mrs. Vanneter then went to make her home with her only child, Dr. Clyde Vanneter, in Columbus, Ohio. When Dr. Clyde entered the war service she went to live with her sister in Michigan. She passed to the other life in 1942.

Miss Florence A. Mills

1912 - 1933

Florence A. Mills was born on a farm near Woodburn, Iowa. Her father died when she was a little past three and soon afterward the mother and her two little daughters moved into Woodburn, where they remained until the mother's remarriage in 1881. They then returned to the farm and made that their home until March, 1894, when they moved to Des Moines. In that home the idea always prevailed that the church and its activities were of first importance. As charter members of the little church at Woodburn the girls helped in many ways, acting as janitors, taking part in the prayer and praise service, teaching Sunday school classes.

The schools of Woodburn, and a country school near her home furnished Florence's early education and in 1890 she began teaching her first term in a rural school where she had been a pupil. She graduated from normal school in 1895 and received her A.B. degree from Drake University in 1899. Her mother died in 1897 and her sister Cora was married the same year.

Miss Mills became associated with Miss Annette Newcomer, state secretary of the Iowa Christian Woman's Board of Missions and served as county and district secretary of Iowa for a time. At the Iowa State Convention in 1901, held in Cedar Rapids, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions celebrated its twenty-first birthday as a state organization and as part of the celebration Miss Mills was presented as a birthday gift from the Iowa women to the missionary work in India. A year later she was in India, and in less than one year after arriving had completed the language study mapped out for two years' work. For four and a half years she had charge of the village schools in Bilaspur, then went to Deoghar to serve as superintendent of the school there. She also had charge of the girls' orphanage in addition to her school work. Furlough days came in 1909 and she returned to the homeland, where she remained three years, living with her sister in Columbus, Ohio, and doing much field work among the churches.

Because of the need for workers in Puerto Rico, Miss Mills was asked to go to that work and in the fall of 1912 she found herself busy teaching in the girls' orphanage there. Two years later she took full charge of the institution and was also left in charge of the farm and property of the boys' orphanage after the closing of that institution until the place was sold in 1919. Meanwhile she served as homekeeper for the remaining boys of the orphanage and for the preachers' school which existed for two years in the building formerly used by the boys' orphanage. Her next responsibility was oversight of the women workers of the Mission and participation in general church work of various types in Bayamon. Later she removed to Manati, where she lived until her return to the United States in 1933. During all her twenty-one years in Puerto Rico she served as secretary-treasurer of the Mission, a position of heavy responsibility which she filled most acceptably.

Early in 1933 her long years of service were brought to a close when the falling off of receipts made necessary the withdrawal of most of the missionaries and missionary support from the work in Puerto Rico. It was hard to sever the connections of the years and to relinquish the work to which she had so completely given herself. For a number of years Miss Mills made her home in Des Moines, Iowa, where she carried on a very active program of missionary education in the local churches and throughout the state. During a long period, with loving heart and tender hands she cared for her lifelong friend, Miss Annette Newcomer. Miss Mills is now making her home in Southern California. Although the years are mounting, Florence Mills is still active. In the service of the Master she does not wait for an opportunity to present itself; she creates it.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Manly Morton

1916 -

When Selah Louise Beam fell in love with C. Manly Morton and married him in 1916 it resulted in her going to Latin America as a missionary instead of to Africa, the field for which she had prepared. Born and reared in Kansas, she attended Washburn College in that state and received her nurse's training in two Kansas City hospitals and in the Emergency Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. After some years of private nursing in Ohio and Michigan she spent two years in the College of Missions and did settlement work in Indianapolis.

C. Manly Morton was born in Newport, North Carolina, received his A.B. degree from Atlantic Christian College, and attended the College of Missions before going to the mission field. While in South America he took special courses in the University of Paraguay. When on furlough in 1923 he received his A.M. degree from the College of Missions, and during his 1928 furlough, his M.R.E. from the Hartford School of Religious Education. His early experiences included clerking in a grocery store, teaching, preaching, and the state secretaryship of his native state.

Six months after the close of the Panama Congress in 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Morton sailed for South America. For two years they lived at the Cramer mission property in Buenos Aires, Argentina, learning the language and doing evangelistic work, and coming to love the place and the people.

The fall of 1918 found them leaving their Argentina friends with real regret. They declared that it was "like leaving home all over again." Plans had been made to open work in Paraguay, making an educational approach to the higher classes of that republic. The Mortons were sent ahead to live for a year among the Paraguayan people, to make contacts, establish friendships, and lay the foundations for the work. This they did in the finest way. Mr. Morton carried full work in the university and was well known not only among the students and professors on the campus but among the city's leading men. Mrs. Morton soon had the friendship of a group of Paraguayan girls and the Morton home became a center for both American and Paraguayan people.

School was begun in March, 1920, in property that had been purchased and transformed from hopeless disrepair into an attractive place. The plan had been to take thirty boys (ten of them as boarders), but forty-eight came, and before the year ended there were sixty-two. Of this new school, Colegio Internacional, Mr. Morton served as director during the two remaining years of his term, and Mrs. Morton was the capable "mother" of the boarders, looking after their health and welfare, as well as a charming hostess to the many friends of the school. When they left on furlough in 1921, the school had grown to over one hundred students.

When it came time for Mr. and Mrs. Morton to return to the field at the end of their furlough, they unselfishly complied with the wishes of the board in going to Puerto Rico instead of returning to their beloved Paraguay.

For twenty years the Mortons served on the faculty of the Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico. Mr. Morton developed and directed the department of practical theology in that institution. He also served as director of religious education for our own mission, was executive secretary of the interdenominational Committee on Christian Education for the island, a member of the Central Committee of Religious Education for Latin America, a member of the Board of Managers of the Association of Evangelical Churches and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Union Evangelical Press. One year during the absence of the president he was acting president of the seminary. During most of the time they were connected with the seminary, the Mortons had charge of the boarding department. In order that the students might have sufficient, well balanced meals, Mrs. Morton, a trained nurse, gave a major part of her time for a number of years to planning and supervising the preparation of the meals. The result was a marked improvement in the health, and a resulting improvement in academic standing, of the students. During the hurricane relief work in 1928 and 1929, Mr. Morton was in charge, under the American Red Cross, of rehabilitation work for the entire Rio Piedras area. Mrs. Morton also worked untiringly at this task and handled more than five tons of used clothing which friends in the States sent for distribution among the mountain people.

The Mortons took the young people's conference movement to Puerto Rico in 1926. That first conference soon developed into an interdenominational conference,

and although several of the denominations have organized their own conferences, the original conference still continues as the "mother conference" of them all. The title from which Mr. Morton derives most satisfaction is that given him by the Puerto Rican young people, "spiritual father of young people's work in Puerto Rico."

But with all of their activities, the Mortons consider McLean Conference Grounds their outstanding contribution to Puerto Rico. Started in 1934 when there was no money for anything and with no promise of financial backing from anyone, McLean Conference Grounds has been a miracle of faith and determination. Into its development have gone prayer, sweat, and blood, but the results have been worth, many times over, all that it cost. Not only has it served Puerto Rico but during the war it did an outstanding service to the men of the armed forces. In this work Mrs. Morton proved multiple talents as home-maker, hostess, counselor, spiritual leader, "mother."

In the foreword of his book, *Paraguay,* Mr. Morton said in 1926: "During our years in Latin America we have had the great privilege of living under three flags and of studying and comparing at close range over a period of time the conditions, customs, and peoples of three Latin American nationalities. Each people and each individual has made a contribution to our lives and we are convinced that one of the mightiest challenges which has ever come to the Church of Christ is today before it in Latin America." In 1947, he still makes the same affirmation.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Perry

1919 - 1927

In November of 1919, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Perry began their eight years of efficient missionary service in Puerto Rico. Although born in New York State, Mabel Avis received her early education in Kansas and her university training at the Cotner University School of Music. In 1910 she was married to T. C. Perry, a Missourian who received his A.B. degree from Cotner and did post-graduate work at Phillips University. They held four pastorates and spent one year in the College of Missions before receiving their appointment as missionaries. The last two of the churches they had served in Oklahoma, Cherokee and Ponca City, became their Living Link supporters.

The first two years in Puerto Rico, the Perrys served as pastors of the Bayamon churches, with some six small missions to look after in the immediate district surrounding this center of early missionary labors. Later the Mission took over additional territory and the Perrys assumed responsibility of the greatly enlarged field around Bayamon which included twelve churches and missions. This was their parish during their remaining years on the field.

Mrs. Perry's musical ability gave her a great place among the people, and she was a tireless worker in all lines of the church activities. She started a Sunday school orchestra in Bayamon, helped organize a baby clinic and health center there, and organized the first woman's missionary society in Puerto Rico. They used their full vacation time one year in traveling over the island, observing the work of other missions and attending a conference of evangelical workers that they might be better fitted for their own work.

Resigning in 1927, they returned to the United States that their two children might have better educational advantages. They spent a year and a half at Boulder, Colorado, in special study. Then followed a year's pastorate at Ord, Nebraska, a year in charge of the Mexican Mission in Kansas City, and in 1930, a call to the church in Raton, New Mexico. During their eight years in Raton the Perrys not only

injected new life into the church and built it up both materially and spiritually, but had an opportunity for additional service among the Mexican population of that section. From Raton the Perrys went to the pastorate of the Park Hill Christian Church in Pueblo, Colorado. After five and one-half years in this ministry, because of a break in health Mr. Perry found it necessary to retire from the full load of an active pastorate. He continues to preach as opportunities arise. During all of this time Mrs. Perry has carried on a very active program of work, substituting in the public schools and teaching music and private kindergarten classes.

Both children are married. Thomas is head of the English department in Central College, Fayette, Missouri. Maryavis is teaching in the same college, where her husband is finishing his pre-medical course.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry make their home in Pueblo, Colorado.

Miss Fannie Sheldon Carlton

1920 - 1932

"I could write a volume about Fanny Carlton if I had time" coming from Miss Florence Mills is, indeed, a tribute to a fellow missionary after close association in the work for ten years.

Fanny Sheldon Carlton was born in Shalersville, Ohio, but grew up in California and attended the public schools at Riverside in that state, where she also took a library course and had library experience for some years. She graduated from Hiram College in 1919. Baptized when fifteen, she worked in practically every branch of the church work. In October, 1920, after a year in the College of Missions, she sailed for Puerto Rico, under the auspices of The United Christian Missionary Society.

During her twelve years in missionary service, Fanny Carlton distinguished herself in work among Puerto Rican women and children and did an outstanding service as an evangelist. She spent seventeen months in Bayamon. Soon after her arrival Miss Mills wrote: "Miss Carlton is fitting in well. I think I have never seen anyone 'accustom herself,' as the Spanish say, so readily. She is not even afraid of cockroaches or lizards."

After six months on the field, Miss Carlton took charge of the day school in connection with the Bayamon church, caring for the children who could not be admitted to the public schools because of crowded conditions. She also taught a class of girls in the Bayamon church and a class of young women in the Comerio Street church and helped direct Christian Endeavor work in both, while her voice in song added to the services on many occasions. She helped open the work in Manati in March, 1922, and during the ten years she served in that station her manifold activities included work among children and young people, visiting in the homes, and the organization of missionary societies among the women.

In April, 1932, because of the Depression, Miss Carlton was compelled to conclude her work under our missionary board. But she did not cease to be a missionary. For several years she remained in Puerto Rico as a librarian at Polytechnic Institute, a Presbyterian college at San German. Later she came back to the Continent for graduate work and took a degree in Library Science.

On account of the advancing age of her parents, she returned to California and spent several years as a teacher in a Methodist school. But with the post-war reopening of Chapman College, Miss Carlton accepted the position of librarian and is now happily serving among her own people and in the work for which she is so well prepared.

Mrs. Consuelo Perez-Guerra Beauchamp
1922 - 1927

Consuelo Perez-Guerra, of Puerto Rico, has been referred to as the "daughter of the Mission in Bayamon." No doubt the interest that the Wilkinsons took in her had something to do with the deep impression the work of the missionaries on her island home made on her. Anyway, when very young she decided she would some day be a missionary herself.

After receiving her preliminary education in Puerto Rico, she accompanied the Wilkinson family to the States. In 1917 she received the A.B. degree from Cotner College, then did post-graduate work for one year in the University of Nebraska and for two years in the College of Missions. During her residence in the United States she also did some teaching, being high school instructor at Frederick, Oklahoma, for two years.

In 1922 she was appointed a missionary to Puerto Rico, arriving there in September. Miss Florence Mills wrote concerning her, "She did a fine work in the kindergarten and general missionary work in Bayamon. Everybody loved her and after the many years away from her people she was able to identify herself with them so well that she was most valuable as a worker."

In 1927 she was married to Angel Beauchamp, one of the young Disciple pastors. To this marriage were born two lovely children, a boy and a girl. Although off the list of regular missionaries, Consuelo has maintained her deep interest in the work of the Kingdom, and through her consecrated Christian life, her loyal service in the Bible school and woman's society of her local church, and as a teacher in the Ciales public schools she has been a valuable asset to the church which gave her her opportunity and which she loves.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Williams
1925 - 1931, 1943 -

About the time Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Williams sailed for South America in August, 1925, *World Call* carried the following information concerning Mrs. Williams: "She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermon P. Williams who were among the pioneer missionaries to the Philippine Islands and will be one more added to the glorious list of second generation missionaries who have followed in the footsteps of their parents." Winifred Williams was born in Jefferson, Iowa, but spent the first seven years of her life in the Philippines. Her grandfather was J. Mad Williams, for many years an honored minister of the Disciples of Christ in Iowa. Miss Williams received her education at the University of Washington, where she specialized in home economics; in Butler University, where she received her bachelor's degree; and in the College of Missions, where she prepared for missionary service. In 1924 she became Mrs. Hugh Williams.

Hugh J. Williams was born in Pennsylvania, was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York; and attended the College of Missions, where he received his master's degree. He preached at two country churches, taught a Hi Y Bible class in the city Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, was president of the Indiana Student Volunteer Union, a member of the National Council of the Student Volunteer Movement, did boys' club work, and taught psychology in Butler University. Before going to the mission field both Mr. and Mrs. Williams had further training in Teachers' College, Columbia University, where Mr. Williams received a master's degree.

During their five years in South America, Mr. and Mrs. Williams spent the first two years in Asuncion, Paraguay, where they taught in Colegio Internacional and had charge of the younger boys' dormitory. Concerning results of these years, Mr. Williams wrote in 1928: "Today I received the following letter from Manuel Diaz who was in our Asuncion school several years and is now doing his year of compulsory military service at Formosa, Argentina: 'I hope to see the day when teachers will bring the purifying words of Christian doctrine to this region. In spite of the bad conditions I believe this to be a likely field for the message, because there is no other religion to combat.' This is the boy for whom there was no room when his father brought him to Asuncion several years ago, but the Mortons managed to take him in . . . When he brought his brother in to school last year I presented him with a nicely bound New Testament, and later I gave him Fosdick's *Manhood of the Master* in Spanish . . . These occasional glimpses of good results from work and companionship with the boys give us heart and courage for the daily routine."

The first year Mr. and Mrs. Williams were in Buenos Aires, Mrs. Williams served as vice-principal and teacher in Instituto Modelo, being the Disciple representative in that institution during Miss Ruth Fish's absence on furlough. The last two years they lived in Colegio Americano, the final year having charge of the boarding department, one of the largest in the history of the school. They were very popular with the student body and were specially loved by the boarders. During their stay in Buenos Aires, Mr. Williams was one of the Disciple representatives on the faculty of the Seminary, secretary of the Mission, and treasurer and vice-director of Colegio Americano. They contributed of their talents to the churches and the community at large as well as to the schools in which they served. Mrs. Williams' musical talent was especially in demand.

In the spring of 1931, the Williams' returned to the United States by way of Europe. Shortly afterward, they located in McLean, New York, where Mr. Williams was able to continue his work toward a Ph.D. degree in Cornell University, preach on Sundays, and carry on his work through the week as director of sociological and educational survey with the Tompkins County Development Association in Ithaca. Upon receiving his degree from Cornell, Dr. Williams accepted a position as executive secretary of the Vermont Council of Churches.

During the years that they were in New York the Williams' adopted two lovely children, Patsy in 1931 and Robert Malcolm in 1935. Mrs. Williams, in addition to caring for the home and the children, found time for many outside activities and was a great asset to the community and the church life wherever she has lived.

Their hearts always in the missionary work and eager to invest their lives where they will count most for Christ and his Kingdom, the Williams' accepted the invitation of The United Christian Missionary Society to go to Puerto Rico for special service on the faculty of the Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico. Dr. Williams is the Living Link of the Christian Church in Guthrie, Oklahoma; Mrs. Williams of First Church, Tacoma, Washington. Since July, 1943, Dr. Williams has been a member of the faculty and for two and a half years of this time has served as president of that institution. Mrs. Williams has taught music in the seminary and has had general supervision of the boarding department. She has also taken an active part in the development of better church music for all of the island. To her is due credit for the organization and development of the Interdenominational Chorus, an outstanding musical organization made up of leading singers from choruses of all denominations. She is also the "mother" of Music Week, a short, intensified, annual music school sponsored by the seminary for choir leaders.

Mr. and Mrs. Garland S. Farmer

1946 -

Garland Sewell Farmer was born in Alabama, moved to Texas when quite young and there did his elementary and high school work. For his college and university work he went to Oklahoma (A.B. Phillips, 1941), Connecticut (B.D. Yale, 1945), and Tennessee (Vanderbilt and Scarritt, 1946); and to get his wife, to Massachusetts. He was ordained in Oklahoma and commissioned in Indiana. He is a product of the manse, being a son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Farmer of Texas. He worked for most of his education and early learned to meet a difficult situation with a smile. At the age of eight he was baptized by his father and through his boyhood and youth was active in all local church affairs. Before going to the mission field he held pastorates in Texas, Oklahoma, and Massachusetts.

Barbara Boynton was a member of the Community Church in Russell, Massachusetts, when Garland Farmer came to the church as pastor. She was active in the church life and was thinking seriously as to the best way in which to invest her life. She is a graduate (B.S. degree) of the American International College, and has done graduate work at Vanderbilt University and Scarritt College. She was baptized by Garland's father in 1945 and went to Puerto Rico as a member of the Brenham, Texas, church. The Farmers were married on September 10, 1944.

Our church work in Puerto Rico has had a rapid development during the past two decades. A majority of our churches are self-supporting and self-governing. Our native ministry is fairly well prepared and aggressive. This condition makes the lot of the young missionary, unless he is exceedingly tactful, patient, loving, and wise, a rather difficult one. But Garland and Barbara Farmer have had the necessary qualities.

One of the little things that did much to endear the Farmers to the Puerto Rican people from the very beginning is the fact that they have always insisted on using the Spanish language even when it would be possible for them to "get by" with English. The first time they were presented to a Puerto Rican congregation they surprised all present by bringing their greetings in the Spanish tongue. Their words were few and halting and sometimes incorrectly used, but they insisted on doing their best. The result is that they have not only won the admiration of the people, but have made remarkable progress in the use of the language. Few missionaries have ever acquired the language of their chosen country more quickly.

Within six weeks after their arrival on the field Mr. and Mrs. Farmer were given charge of the McLean Conference Grounds and its extensive program of service. Garland was made treasurer of the Mission and thus a member of the administrative committee. He also inherited the responsibility of the supervision of all of the mission property.

Two churches in the homeland follow the activities of these young people with especial interest for Mr. Farmer is the Living Link of the St. Charles Avenue Church, New Orleans, and Mrs. Farmer is the Living Link of First Christian Church, Paris, Kentucky.

The Mortons, who left Puerto Rico six weeks after the Farmers arrived, were so favorably impressed with the fine spirit of the new missionaries, their calm, thorough way of going about things, their quiet determination when confronted by a difficult problem, their willingness to take counsel with others and if possible to learn a better way, their wisdom and integrity, that they were heard to remark as they were about to board the plane: "We go without a fear as to the future of the work. We are happy to leave young people like that in charge of the work to which we have given our lives."

Argentina

Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Burner
1905 - 1912

In September, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burner and their three children, supported by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, sailed from New York to open the work in Argentina.

Willis J. Burner was born in Abingdon, Illinois, and at the age of fifteen entered Hedding College, from which he received the A.B. and A.M. degrees. He was also a student in Drake University a short time, then entered Butler Bible College, from which he graduated in 1901 with the B.D. degree. Having become a Christian in boyhood, he chose the ministry as his calling and held several pastorates before going to the foreign field.

Lulu Burr Burner, a native of Hancock County, Illinois, graduated from Giddings Seminary, LaHarpe, Illinois, in 1889, and afterwards spent several years in Hedding College and Add-Ran University, now Texas Christian University. She was a Methodist but in 1894, the year she was married to Mr. Burner, she became affiliated with the Christian Church.

Mr. Burner went to South America as the Living Link of the Union Avenue Church, St. Louis, Missouri, while Mrs. Burner was the representative of the church at Champaign, Illinois. The Burners spent several months in La Plata, learning Spanish and deciding on a location for the Mission. In 1906, work was opened in Belgrano, a suburb of Buenos Aires. In regard to the choice of location, Mr. Burner wrote: "I am sure our active missionary work should begin in Buenos Aires . . . This great city is the center of things in this part of the world. For our first mission we have selected a part of the city where there are four thousand people without a mission. At first we will preach to a procession, as the people will not attend with any regularity. Our Sunday school will be subject to the same affliction. It is very probable that after the first curiosity is satisfied, the attendance will diminish for a season. But sooner or later someone will become interested and will defy public opinion by becoming a Protestant. It will be a slow process to collect the first nucleus of believers. But in time the teaching and the preaching do their work and the circle of interest widens."

When the Mission was first opened there were various annoyances. Rude sons of rich families seriously interfered with the work, so that it was necessary to have a policeman present for each service. At first five or six Argentine Protestants attended the meetings, but a year later as many as fifty-one were attending the two weekly services. The work included the Lord's Supper, the distribution of tracts, a class of children meeting for Bible study on Sunday afternoon, and the English day school, known as the "Ohio College," which enrolled sixteen. Mr. Burner contributed regularly to the evangelical paper, for a number of months taught "Social Significance of the Teaching of Jesus" at the Young Men's Christian Association, had opportunities for preaching in the English-speaking churches of the city, and held services in parks and other public places.

In 1911, Mrs. Burner wrote of sixteen persons' having been baptized, among them the three older Burner children, Margaret, Jarvis, and Philip. (Lulu Elena, the baby, had been born to them in 1909.) Margaret, fourteen, after making the confession said, "Now there are five missionaries here," an indication of her sense of responsibility when she became a Christian. Mrs. Burner also wrote of their joy in living in the new mission home which adjoined the chapel and Sunday school rooms of the new building in Cramer Street, the Centennial gift of the Ohio

Christian Woman's Board of Missions. In this same year the Mission reported the first convert made by one who had been converted under Mr. Burner's preaching. At that time preaching was being conducted at three points and Mr. Burner had been asked by the Young Men's Christian Association to write a booklet for their university students.

In 1912, after eight years of faithful pioneer service, the Burners left for the United States on their overdue furlough, as Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Reavis had arrived to take over the superintendency of the work. As circumstances, the education of the children, and Mr. Burner's health made it inadvisable for them to return to South America, their resignation followed. Mr. Burner was for some years a teacher of sociology in Columbia University. Mrs. Burner died some years ago.

Miss Hallie Embree
1905 - (?)

The executive report of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions for March, 1905, carries this statement: "Miss Hallie Embree wrote as to service under our Board in South America. She will be requested to hold herself in readiness to serve as soon as a location is decided upon." Miss Embree, granddaughter of a pioneer preacher of the Disciples of Christ in Kentucky, longed to serve as a missionary in Argentina. She somehow felt especially called to that field and as her own church had no mission there she went out under the Christian and Missionary Alliance and served either in or near the city of Buenos Aires. She continued to lay the needs of her chosen field before the Board and was probably influential in bringing about the decision to open work in South America.

When the Burners arrived in Buenos Aires Miss Embree was associated with them in the work for a time, but soon withdrew and returned to work under the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Of her work Mr. Edwin Wyle says: "I think she laid the foundation upon which we later built and I have a great regard for the fine work she did. Her work for the Disciples of Christ in Argentina should not be forgotten."

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wyle
1907 - 1909

In the daily paper of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, there appeared some years ago the following article in regard to one of our first missionaries to Argentina:

"The Rev. Edwin Wyle, active in civic and religious circles of this city, has had a very strenuous and eventful life. Born near London, England, the son of a clergyman, he was educated in the British schools, studied at the Metropolitan and London University, entered the journalistic field, working on the *Christian Commonwealth* and other religious journals. After traveling around the world, he was appointed first to Africa, and afterwards to South America, where he served as pioneer missionary and editor of *South American News, La Luz y la Verdad,* and other publications, but health failing, he was forced to return to the homeland. In 1912 he went to Canada, and edited the *Christian Messenger,* of Ontario, for four years. In 1920 he came to the United States, holding successful pastorates in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Recently he was honored with a doctor's degree. He is a member of the Kiwanis, Odd Fellows, Universities Institute, and chaplain in the American Legion."

What the foregoing account does not say is that Mr. Wyle preached his first sermon, in England, when he was only sixteen and because of his youthful appearance was dubbed "The Boy Preacher"; that his missionary zeal was inspired

by the Baptist church in London which had sent forth Thomas Comber, pioneer missionary of the Congo, and by John G. Paton, the New Hebrides veteran missionary, whom he met while working in the slums of Camberwell.

In 1907, Mr. Burner wrote from Buenos Aires that one of the church members, Mr. Edwin Wyle, had recently come from England to take a place on the *Victoria Evangelical Press,* and that he wished Mr. Wyle might be connected with our mission as he was a faithful preacher of the Christian Church. Mr. Burner's wish was granted, and in December of that year Mr. and Mrs. Wyle became our second missionary couple in Argentina. The Wyles opened the second preaching place in Buenos Aires and during the year they served there they contributed much to the growth of the work.

Because of failing health the Wyles were compelled to leave Argentina in 1909. While their ministry in that field was brief it was fruitful and their going was felt deeply by the other missionaries. Mr. Wyle is now pastor of the church in South Butler, New York.

Mrs. Maria Reynolds Ford
1902 - 1907, 1909 - 1914

Mrs. Maria Reynolds Ford of Morrison, Tennessee, was sent to Puerto Rico in August, 1902, to take charge of the girls' orphanage. As she had lived in Mexico, she had a knowledge of the Spanish language upon arrival, which was a great advantage in her work of systematizing the life of the orphanage. In this busy hive of industry, with the day divided into periods for study, recitation, housework, sewing, embroidery, and Bible classes, the girls were, indeed, being taught to be of real service to those about them as well as to themselves.

"The girls, the home, the work in general, please me wonderfully," wrote Mrs. Ford. "One of our first impressions is that the orphanage is a home—well regulated and with happy and orderly inmates—a home in which a sweet Christian spirit has spread and grown." She dealt with her girls in a beautifully tactful way, and rejoiced as she saw them develop into capable, intelligent Christian girls. Someone said that under the united efforts of Mrs. Ford and Miss Collins the orphanage girls bloomed into such new lives of beauty and usefulness that "we were pleased to compare them sometimes to the lady of the night, a flower of rare fragrance and beauty which blooms among the island palms about Christmas-time."

After serving as superintendent of the girls' orphanage for five years in a most acceptable manner, Mrs. Ford, in 1907, because of ill health was forced to resign and return to the United States. During the more than two years she remained in the homeland, she regained her health and did organization work for the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in several states. She was ready and eager, however, when the opportunity again came for her to serve on a foreign field.

It was decided that she go to Argentina to do work in the homes of the people, her work in Puerto Rico and her knowledge of Spanish being wonderful assets for assuming responsibility immediately upon her arrival. In 1909, accompanied by Miss Zona Smith, she sailed for Buenos Aires as the Living Link of the auxiliary of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, church. She was assigned to the work in Colegiales and five weeks after arriving wrote that she was more and more pleased with the city, climate, and general conditions and prospects for the work.

In March, 1914, it was reported that Mrs. Ford had not been well for sometime, the climate not agreeing with her, so it was decided that she should resign her work in Buenos Aires and return home. She had done good work and everyone was loath to see her go. Undoubtedly to Mrs. Ford should go a share of the credit

for the group of Christians now worshipping in the beautiful Colegiales Church, one of the Jubilee gifts to Latin America.

But though severing her ties with the foreign field so far as missionary service was concerned, Mrs. Ford in all the intervening years since serving in Puerto Rico and Argentina has never ceased to use her talents for others. In 1916 she was Spanish teacher at the College of Missions, for a time she was an associate secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and in 1919 she went overseas with the American Red Cross, serving for a time in Italy and later assigned to the Albanian Unit.

For several years Mrs. Ford lived in Indianapolis, Indiana, and more recently in Albany, Georgia.

Miss Zona Smith

1909 - 1933

In the most beautiful evangelical church of Buenos Aires, February 13, 1935, under the auspices of the Argentine League of Evangelical Women, a silver anniversary was celebrated. It was in honor of the twenty-five years of missionary service Miss Zona Smith had given to Argentina, and the program of music and speeches of appreciation, the artistic album signed by all present, and the bouquets of beautiful flowers were outward symbols of the love and esteem in which she is held by friends in her adopted land.

Miss Smith was born near Knoxville, Iowa, and received her education in that state. After taking the four-year Chautauqua reading course and teaching in the rural schools, she entered Drake University, from which she received her degree in 1904, and twenty years later election to Phi Beta Kappa. She was active in the religious life of the university and was especially interested in mission study classes. The request came for her to take charge of the University Place Junior Christian Endeavor, and from this developed her wonderful work as "Children's Secretary." Four happy years passed, and then she made known to her pastor, C. S. Medbury, her willingness to enter the mission field. Though it meant giving up a valued worker, he welcomed the announcement with joy and cooperated with the state officers of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in securing her appointment, which was completed at the time of the Centennial Convention in Pittsburg in 1909. Her support was secured from the children she so long served, seconded by an organization of girls of intermediate age and by the three missionary auxiliaries of the church.

In February, 1910, Miss Smith arrived in Buenos Aires, having sailed from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1909. Her first task was to learn the Spanish language, in which she proved better than the average student. For a number of years she was engaged in evangelistic work in Belgrano and Collegiales, visiting in homes and teaching the women God's word, helping with the women's meetings and training them to conduct their services, and teaching sewing, Bible, and Sunday school classes. One year she made over four hundred visits in Argentine homes! With the help of a member of the Cramer Street Church, she translated into Spanish Dr. Peter Aainslee's book, *God and Me,* and published it at her own expense.

The Training School for Christian Women Workers (Instituto Modelo) was the combined dream of Miss Smith and Bishop and Mrs. W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Church, and was founded in 1922. Miss Smith was its first "Directora." But after two years of direct connection with that institution, she felt she should give more time to the League of Evangelical Women, with which she had already been

associated for many years. Through this organization, of which she is the general secretary, Miss Smith has projected her personality and influence far beyond the walls of our churches and even beyond the boundaries of Argentina. This league serves as a tie to bind together the various women's organizations in the evangelical churches of Argentina. And through the monthly publication, *The Home Guide,* edited by Miss Smith, the influence of the organization goes out to some thirteen hundred homes, not only in Argentina but in other Spanish-speaking countries as well.

In December, 1933, in view of the necessary curtailment of our work in South America, Miss Smith tendered her resignation, saying, "He bids me stay at the task and I remain. To one who has 'the restless spirit of Jesus in the heart' the field is ripe for achievement." And so Miss Smith stays on in Argentina, living on a small personal income, "steadily, courageously and in beautiful consecration and humility" carrying on for her King.

In the life and labors of Zona Smith the Christian Church has one of its best examples of determined, consecrated service to a Cause and to the Christ. After she put her hand to the plow she never looked back.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert F. Reavis
1912 - 1925

Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert F. Reavis belong to the group of pioneer missionaries to Argentina under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. They were sent to Buenos Aires in the fall of 1912 to take over the work begun by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burner and for over twelve years gave devoted service there.

Mabel Yokley was born in Buffalo, Missouri. She was graduated from Christian University (now Culver-Stockton College) and taught school for a year before her marriage. Tolbert F. Reavis was born in Lewisburg, Tennessee, "one hundred years later than Henry Clay," as he says. In 1894 the parents and their four children settled near Marionville, Missouri, where there was a small college. It had been the height of Mr. Reavis' ambition to graduate from this little college, and the day following his marriage to Mabel Yokley, in June of 1904, he proudly received his diploma from the Marionville College Institute. The year following their marriage both Mr. and Mrs. Reavis taught school and ministered to the little congregation at Galena, Missouri. In 1905 they moved to Canton and in 1908 received their bachelors' degrees from Christian University. The following year Mr. Reavis received the A.M. degree from the same institution. While studying there he taught history, sociology, and economics.

Mr. Reavis' interest in missions had been aroused by Mrs. G. W. Brown from India, who lectured in the Christian Church. He was so moved by her message that he gave sixteen of his remaining thirty-five cents to the cause, and after the meeting arranged to meet Mrs. Brown at the railroad station the next morning in order to learn more about India. In that brief conversation he volunteered for missionary service.

In 1912, after a year's study in the College of Missions, Mr. and Mrs. Reavis sailed for Argentina, Mr. Reavis as the Living Link of the church at Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. Reavis as the Living Link of the church at St. Joseph, Missouri. They arrived in Buenos Aires on Sunday, September 8, and that afternoon Mrs. Reavis began her work by playing the organ for the services. At the receptions given in their honor, it was gratifying that both of them were able to greet the people in the Spanish language. Mr. Reavis was soon conducting services in Spanish and after a residence of but three months in the new field assumed the superintendency of the evangelistic work.

In 1916 Mr. Reavis attended the Panama Conference and received much help and inspiration from it and from his travels in Chile, Peru, and Ecuador incident to it. In addition to his work as pastor and superintendent of evangelistic work during the years he served in Buenos Aires, Mr. Reavis taught night classes in English; was vice-director and teacher of Bible and science in Colegio Americano; taught sociology and comparative religions in the Union Seminary; was a faculty member of Instituto Modelo; and served in the Young Men's Christian Association summer conferences in Piriapolis, Uruguay. While taking night classes in the University of Buenos Aires, not a day passed that he did not give testimony in some way to the truths of evangelical Christianity, and many opportunities came to him for breaking down prejudices and sowing the seeds of good will between the United States and Argentina. Mrs. Reavis' multiplicity of duties, in addition to the care of her home and children, included work among the women in the churches, the conducting of the woman's department of the religious magazine of the League of Evangelical Women, and an official position in that organization. Her musical talent, also, was ever at the service of the people, and her sweet singing is still remembered by Argentine friends.

In 1925, having served two terms in Argentina, the Reavis family found it necessary to remain in the United States where the children could complete their education. After receiving his Ph.D. degree from the University of Indiana, Dr. Reavis became assistant professor of Romance languages in Butler University in 1926, professor of the history of religion in 1927, and in 1928 was made head of the department of sociology. In 1928 he was honored with an LL.D. degree from Culver-Stockton. He is also a member of Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholastic fraternity.

On June 6, 1935, the family circle was broken by the home-going of Mrs. Reavis. Dr. Reavis terminated his work with Butler University in 1937. For a time he was an engineer with the Crown Insulation Company of Louisville, Kentucky, and in the summer of 1947 became a member of the faculty of the Kentucky Female Orphans' School, Midway, Kentucky. While in Louisville he married Mrs. Mary Inez Wood of Carrollton, Kentucky.

Byron, the oldest son, is living in Indianapolis and is employed in the export department of Eli Lilly and Company. John is living in California. Bessalee, the oldest daughter, died in 1945. Anita, now Mrs. Thomas E. Williams, lives in South Bend, Indiana. The youngest child, Dorothy, now Mrs. H. I. Horner, lives in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McWilliams

1919 -

"My interest in missions has continued to grow from the time I heard Mr. S. G. Inman's convention address in 1917. While at the College of Missions I realized the deeper significance and value of missionary work, and the years on the field have revealed to me the practical and far-reaching value of the missionary enterprise. Never for a moment have I lost faith in the power of the Gospel to transform individual lives and social institutions." These words written by S. S. McWilliams some years ago reveal the attitude of both Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McWilliams after twenty-eight years' connection with missions in Latin America.

Samuel S. McWilliams was born at Waukee, Iowa, and is a graduate of Drake University. He earned the money for his education teaching in rural schools, clerking in a drugstore, working for his board and room, and serving student pastorates. Alice Terissa Sheplee was born at Clarion, Iowa. Upon completing her high school course and attending a business college, she assisted her father in his insurance business

for several years before taking her degree from Drake University. Before her marriage to Mr. McWilliams in 1917, she taught home economics in the high schools of Clarion and Pleasantville, Iowa. It was while a resident pastor in Goldfield, in their home state, that Mr. McWilliams' attendance at the International Convention in Kansas City changed her life plans and led to their preparation, the following year, in the College of Missions, for a foreign missionary career. While in Indianapolis, Mr. McWilliams was student pastor of the Omega, Indiana, Church of Christ.

After summer work in Columbia University, the McWilliams' sailed for South America in October, 1919.

During their first term in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. McWilliams served as treasurer, vice-director, and acting director of Colegio Americano, the American high school division of Colegio Ward, and both he and Mrs. McWilliams lived in the school and helped with the boarding department duties. Mr. McWilliams' teaching included classes in Bible and in the official English, while Mrs. McWilliams had charge of the kindergarten until it was discontinued, and also taught high school and commercial subjects. When furlough was due they crossed the Andes and returned by way of the west coast.

In the fall of 1925, only a few months after returning to the homeland, Mr. McWilliams returned to South America alone to make the survey of that field, Mrs. McWilliams remaining in the United States as dean of residence at the College of Missions. In December, 1926, they went to Mexico to meet a need in that field, serving two years in Aguascalientes and two in San Luis Potosi. While in Aguascalientes they had charge of the English classes in the Institute, taught in Colegio Morelos, and were active in the work of the church. In San Luis Potosi they had charge of the boys' boarding school, taught in Colegio Ingles, and contributed to the evangelistic work as their other duties permitted, Mr. McWilliams often preaching in our churches in the various districts. When in October, 1930, the opportunity came for them to return to the field of their first endeavors, they left Mexico with many fond memories of the lovable Mexican people, of their fellow-workers whom they had learned to love, and of that ever-fascinating land.

Their second term in Buenos Aires proved even happier and more satisfying than the first, no doubt partly because the moving of the Spanish-speaking department of Colegio Ward to the lovely eighteen-acre campus in the suburb of Ramos Mejia and the erection of three beautiful new buildings in 1932 made possible a greater opportunity for service among the Argentine boys and girls. In addition to Mr. McWilliams' official duties as treasurer and vice-director and to his and Mrs. McWilliams' full-time teaching in the school, both found time to give of their best to "their boys," for since they have no children of their own the task of being "parents" to the boy boarders is a work of love. Part of their 1935 furlough was spent in study at the University of Chicago, to prepare themselves the better, through courses in mental hygiene, psychology, personality development, child guidance, and religious education, for their task which they have at Colegio Ward.

The McWilliams' have a large part in the life of the city of Buenos Aires through Mr. McWilliams' public speaking in both Spanish and English, and Mrs. McWilliams' activities in the Argentine League of Evangelical Women.

To the McWilliams' has come the soul-satisfying joy of seeing the institution to which they have given their lives thus grow from a small, struggling school to one of the really great colleges of South America. They have also been able to see the thousands of boys and girls whom they have taught, loved, and influenced scatter out over a continent to leaven and make more wholesome the whole mass.

There are three churches in the States which share in these joys with the McWilliams', First Church, Birmingham, Alabama, and First Church, Miami,

Florida, of which Mr. McWilliams is the Living Link and Service Link respectively; and First Church, Owensboro, Kentucky, Mrs. WcWilliams' Living Link church.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Vannoy
1920 - 1924

In 1919 plans were under way to open a Union Theological Seminary for South America in the beautiful city of Montivedio, capital of Uruguay. The Disciples of Christ were to share in this work and the call went forth for "a man and wife for Montevideo, Uruguay, for professorship in the new Union Theological Seminary." It was to meet this call that Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Vannoy took special work in the College of Missions and sailed in the spring of 1920 for South America.

Charles A. Vannoy was born in Bloomington, Indiana, graduated from Drake University with both A.B. and A.M. degrees, received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa, and served as student pastor in various Iowa churches. Mary Adelaide Vannoy, an Iowan, attended Christian University (later Culver-Stockton College) following her marriage to Mr. Vannoy in 1906 and during the years her husband was on the faculty of that college.

The dream of the Union Seminary in Montevideo had not materialized when Dr. and Mrs. Vannoy reached their new South American home and they found themselves in the sister city of Buenos Aires, across the river from the Uruguayan capital. Dr. Vannoy, instead of beginning a work which would naturally fall to a doctor of philosophy, found himself teaching Argentine boys the very simple rudiments of the English language, as well as French and Bible, in the American school department of Colegio Ward.

In 1921, Dr. Vannoy was called to the rectorship of the Union Theological Seminary in Buenos Aires, where he served the rest of his term. This seminary was supposed to develop into the larger institution in Montevideo, according to the dreams of Latin American leaders, but because of various circumstances the dream did not come true. Dr. Vannoy made a large contribution to the existing seminary in Buenos Aires which has continued to grow through the years in useful service for the preparation of evangelical pastors for Argentina and Uruguay.

"Auntie Vannoy," as she was familiarly called by the other missionaries, made her contribution through the homelike atmosphere she maintained for the students in the boarding department of the seminary, as well as through her classes in English and domestic science in Instituto Modelo.

Since returning to the United States in 1924, Dr. and Mrs. Vannoy have made their home in Lakeland, Florida. Dr. Vannoy is at present head of the division of foreign languages in Florida Southern College at Lakeland, Florida. In addition to his duties as head of the division he teaches Spanish and German. During the past several years he has published four books—two in English and two in Spanish: *Active Vocabulary in Spanish, Active Vocabulary in French, Compendio Histórico de la Florida,* and *Ojeada histórica sobre la literatura hispanoamericana.* He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Ethnological Society. Mrs. Vannoy is active in civic, cultural, and religious club work, both local and statewide.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Montgomery
1921 - 1945

Both Anna Kate Givens and John Dexter Montgomery were born in Virginia and graduated from Lynchburg College. Mr. Montgomery grew up on a farm and

was baptized when he was only ten years of age by his father, who was a minister. After receiving his master's degree from Vanderbilt University in 1918, he spent some months in Young Men's Christian Association work. He also served as pastor at Chatham, West Virginia, and was for a time a professor in Lynchburg College. Following their marriage in 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery spent a year in the College of Missions, during which time Mr. Montgomery was pastor of the South Side Church of Christ in Indianapolis.

In the fall of 1921, the Montgomerys were appointed to Puerto Rico and almost immediately set sail for that fascinating island, which during their four years of service they came to love dearly. It was while in Puerto Rico, in 1924, that their only child, Anita, was born.

The Montgomerys left a lasting imprint on the work in Puerto Rico and are greatly loved by our church people. They lived out in the mountains of Bayamon, where Mr. Montgomery was superintendent of evangelistic work in the Dajaos District. Mr. Montgomery was a faithful helper in all of the evangelistic work. On horseback and afoot they visited churches and held tent meetings. In their calm, patient, loving way they counseled with churches, with pastors, with young people, and helped them through their difficulties. The Montgomerys were also active in the interdenominational work and made a valuable contribution towards the development of the Evangelical Seminary, the Union Press and Book Store, and a closer working cooperation among all of the evangelical bodies of the island. It was with real sorrow that Puerto Rico relinquished them that they might fill an emergency in the work in South America.

When the Montgomerys left Puerto Rico in 1925 it was with the intention of returning, but God's plans for them seemed to lead in another direction. The following year saw them embarking for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where for twenty years they were to have a most fruitful ministry.

It was in Argentina that the variety and multiplicity of Mr. Montgomery's talents were brought to light. During his twenty years in that land he, at some time or another, filled about every position and did about every type of missionary work in the catalog. He was supervisor of evangelistic work during the entire time, but in addition he was at different times pastor of two of our largest churches, professor in the Union Seminary, vice-president of the seminary, teacher in Colegio Ward, secretary of the board of managers of that institution, teacher in the Bible college for women workers, mission treasurer, assistant manager and later manager of the Union Book Store and Press, one of the largest in all Latin America, president of the Federation of Evangelical Churches for the whole River Plate area, and a few other things which space does not permit enumerating. In all of these positions his contribution was outstanding.

During this period Mrs. Montgomery was equally occupied. In addition to her home duties she taught in the Bible college for women workers (Instituto Modelo), was assistant treasurer of the League of Evangelical Women, had oversight of the boarding department of the American school division of Colegio Ward, and carried forward an active program of local church activities.

No two missionaries ever worked harder, more wisely, more efficiently, or more lovingly than did the Montgomerys during their twenty-four years of service in Puerto Rico and Argentina and it was with deep heartaches, both on their part and that of the people among whom they had worked, that they found it necessary to relinquish their work on the mission field and settle, for a time at least, in the United States. At the present time they are making their home in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Montgomery is national director of Adult Work and Christian Family Life in the department of religious education of The United Christian Missionary

Society. Mrs. Montgomery is a very interesting speaker on Latin American affairs and is in great demand.

Miss Ruth Ella Fish
1922 - 1931

Ruth Ella Fish was born in California, was graduated from the University of California in 1918, and took up the teaching profession. But after a time, inspired by her Christian home, she decided to be a missionary and went to the College of Missions for special preparation.

Receiving an appointment to Argentina under The United Christian Missionary Society, Miss Fish sailed for South America in the autumn of 1922. Having studied and taught Spanish in California, she was able from the very beginning to make a definite contribution to the evangelistic and educational work. A fellow missionary said of her: "No doubt she was the only missionary of our number who as a new worker could understand the speeches of welcome given at the church reception for her, and who was able to respond in the language of the country."

For eight years Miss Fish was the efficient "Directora" of Instituto Modelo, the union institution for the training of Christian women workers. In addition to her administrative duties, she taught classes in the institution and presided over the home life of the young women boarders in the Kentucky Home property of our mission. As she was the successor of Miss Zona Smith soon after the organization of the training school, Miss Fish was able to see it grow from only a few students in the early years of its history to an enrollment of over twenty the last year she was connected with it. The evening of November 30, 1925, marked a red letter day in the history of the institution—its first commencement exercises when three young women received their diplomas upon the completion of the three-year course. Two of them were Disciples.

In 1926 a summer school course was inaugurated in connection with the training school, giving opportunity to many young women who could not come during the regular school year. Miss Fish rejoiced in the work of this school which gave the first emphasis to training of young women for service.

An interesting and satisfying phase of Miss Fish's work in Instituto Modelo was the visits among churches of Argentina which she made in connection with her work. Of one such trip she wrote: "For some time those of us who are interested in the Training School for Girls here in Buenos Aires have felt the need of someone who could visit the country churches, interesting them in the work we are trying to do, and look for prospective students. It was finally decided that I should leave the day before summer school ended on a fifteen hundred mile trip, visiting churches in three different provinces of Argentina . . . Everywhere I found great interest in the preparation of young women for the work of the church, both on the part of the pastors and on the part of the churches."

After her return to her home in California in the spring of 1931, that she might better help in the education of her younger brothers and sisters and care for her mother, who was in poor health, Miss Fish taught for a number of years in San Francisco in the John S. Drew School, which is accredited to the University of California. She also did secretarial work and conducted interesting night classes, sometimes of such a "grand and glorious" mixture as to include a Greek shoemaker learning English, an Irish waitress making up her grammar school work, two young men learning Latin for the priesthood, and varying numbers studying Spanish, algebra, and trigonometry.

Recently, Miss Fish has been teaching in the high school at Project City, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Johnson
1922 - 1925

Olive Adamson was born in Mystic, Iowa, was graduated from the Centerville high school, had commercial training in a Des Moines business college, and received her bachelor's degree from Drake University. She taught school for a few years. While in Drake she was active in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work, as well as in the Student Volunteer organization. In her decision to dedicate her life to missionary service, her mother's desire to be a missionary was to be realized through the daughter.

Abner Johnson was born in Maryville, Missouri, where he completed his high school course. He was active in Sunday school and Endeavor circles, in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in Student Volunteer organizations, both local and state. Before going to France during the First World War, he held a number of student pastorates. In 1920 he was married to Miss Olive Adamson. The same year he received his A.B. degree from Drake. From a pastorate in Waukee, Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson went to the College of Missions to prepare definitely for missionary work in South America, and in October, 1922, they sailed for that field.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were engaged in evangelistic work most of their three-year term, being for a time in charge of the work in the Colegiales district. The last year they were on the faculty of Colegio Americano. In 1925, due to the condition of Mr. Johnson's health, they were compelled to give up their missionary career and return to the United States.

For a time they were in New York City, where Mr. Johnson took some courses in Columbia University, and it was there that their only child, Hillis, was born. Mrs. Johnson served for a time very efficiently in the foreign missions division of The United Christian Missionary Society, but after the death of her mother she went to Centerville, Iowa, to make a home for her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Normal B. Ward
1928 - 1934

J. W. Yoho was one of the greatest preachers of our brotherhood. His thinking was clear, concise, forceful. These characteristics were inherited by his older daughter, Mae. Due to these qualities and to a deeply religious nature, Mae Yoho at an early age determined to give her life to full-time Christian service. Upon graduation from Bethany College she served for three years as young people's work director under the department of religious education in Ohio and West Virginia.

Normal Ward also grew up in West Virginia. From the age of fifteen he was active in church work and during his college years held four pastorates. After graduation from Bethany College, Mr. Ward spent a year at the College of Missions. Mae Yoho and Normal Ward were married in Huntington, West Virginia, on September 25, 1926. They both went to Yale University, where Normal took his B.D. degree and Mae her M.A. degree before sailing for South America in 1928.

The Wards made a large place for themselves in the life of the churches and community at large during their five years in Buenos Aires. They built up the work in Saavedra, had charge also of the Collegiales Church, and during the last two years of their term Mr. Ward was in general charge of all evangelistic work. The Wards lived in the Union Theological Seminary and made a fine home for the seminary students during the year and a half Mr. Ward was rector of that institution and a member of the faculty. Both taught subjects in Instituto

Modelo. Mr. Ward was also treasurer of the mission, director of athletics in the program of the churches, and secretary of the board of managers of Colegio Ward. He was the author of a book of games in Spanish. Mrs. Ward gave much time to kindergarten and club work among the boys and girls of our churches. She prepared many religious education courses in Spanish.

Argentina is dear to the hearts of the Wards for it was there a small daughter, little Dee Yoho, came to them in 1930, lived with them so happily for two short years, and then went away. Only a few months after her going, Don Jeff came to bring joy once more into the sad hearts of his parents.

For several years after returning to the United States Mr. and Mrs. Ward were located in Wadsworth, Ohio, where Mr. Ward was pastor of the First Christian Church.

In 1941, Mrs. Ward was called by The United Christian Missionary Society to fill the vacancy as executive secretary in the division of foreign missions caused by the resignation of Miss Lela E. Taylor. She has special direction of our missionary work in Latin America and Jamaica.

In her present position Mrs. Ward has proved herself to be an exceedingly capable administrator, a wise counselor, and a forceful, effective public speaker. The fact that she speaks the Spanish language fluently has been a great aid to her in her administrative work on the field and has helped to break down barriers which existed formerly when the only way the nationals had of communicating with the executive secretary was through an interpreter.

Miss Ina Lee Foster

1931 - 1933

Miss Ina Lee Foster belongs to that group of missionaries whose dream of a long period of foreign service was cut short by urgent need of budget reduction. After only a year and a half as the Disciples' representative in Instituto Modelo, training school for Christian women workers, Buenos Aires, Argentina, she received word from The United Christian Missionary Society that it was impossible to continue longer its cooperation in that institution.

Miss Foster received her early education in Bardstown, Kentucky, her home state, and was a member of the Christian Church there. In 1922 she was graduated from Transylvania, then served for five years under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Crandon Institute, an outstanding school for girls in Montevideo, Uruguay. She made a fine contribution to that institution as a teacher of science and as a member of the boarding school family. She had first made application to her own board, but as there were no openings at the time she accepted the position in Uruguay, hoping that at the end of her furlough the way would be open for her to serve under The United Christian Missionary Society.

In 1930, upon returning from South America, Miss Foster took work in the College of the Bible at Transylvania, in preparation for work in Buenos Aires, to which she was appointed by her own society in July, 1931. The trip to Argentina was an eventful one. The boat on which she sailed went on the rocks near Santos, Brazil, and the passengers were obliged to transfer to another steamship in the early hours of the morning.

Miss Foster, as vice-principal of Instituto Modelo, had charge of the home life of the women in that institution in addition to her classes. She was also active in the evangelical churches of Buenos Aires. Commencement time in 1932 was especially sad for her as at that time she received a cable from the United

States announcing her mother's death. And close upon that message came the unexpected word from the mission board telling of the budget reductions. Instead of returning at once to the homeland, she was called as science teacher in Santiago College, a girls' school in Chile conducted by a Methodist board, a position she held until 1935, when she returned to her home in Kentucky to be with her father.

Miss Foster is now (1947), a clerk at the American Embassy in Ankara, Turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andress
1936 -

Dr. A. L. Shelton died in Tibet on February 17, 1922. On Sunday following the word of his death a special missionary meeting was held in the Christian Church at Elyria, Ohio. At the evening service the young organist stepped down from the choir loft to express before the people his desire to accept the challenge of this heroic death and to serve the cause of Christ in a foreign land. This young man was Roy Paul Andress, who was born in Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, but who had spent much of his life in Elyria.

This decision altered the whole course of Paul Andress' life. It necessitated a return to school. He graduated from Hiram College in 1926. Later he received a master's degree in religious education from Union Theological Seminary in New York.

Mr. Andress prepared for service in Latin America but when lack of funds prevented his being sent he served for a time in the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio, Texas. He was needed in Mexico but the regulations of the Mexican government prohibited the appointment of new missionaries, so Mr. Andress procured a "tourist permit" and during the ten months he was permitted to reside in that country helped establish the boys' work in the social center at Aguascalientes.

In January, 1936, Mr. Andress went as a contract teacher to Colegio Internacional, Asuncion, Paraguay, and after two years on the staff was given a permanent appointment. He speaks Spanish fluently and has a fine appreciation of the Latin culture and life of Paraguay.

Lucy Wade was born in Arden, Arkansas. Her parents were devout Christians, members of the Methodist church at Wade's Chapel. She graduated from Henderson Brown College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, in 1924. She wanted to be a missionary but taught school for three years and then entered Scarritt College, missionary training school in Nashville, Tennessee. Here she received the M.A. degree in the field of New Testament in 1929. In August of that year she sailed for Brazil. For five years she taught in the girls' boarding school at Belo Horizonto, making a splendid contribution to that work and proving her missionary ability. On furlough in 1934-35, Miss Wade studied social work in Scarritt College and Chicago and returned in January, 1936, to the Instituto Metodista in Ribeirao Preto, Brazil.

Here Cupid enters the picture, for the young people of this sketch travelled from North America on the same boat. Their acquaintance so happily begun there was renewed in several vacation periods and culminated in their wedding in Asuncion, Paraguay, on December 19, 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. Andress have heavy teaching schedules in Colegio Internacional and carry responsibility for the boys' work in that institution, making their home in the boys' dormitory of which they have charge. They share in all the Christian activities of the Mission and have a part in the work of the new church in Asuncion.

Mr. and Mrs. Andress came to the States on their first regular furlough in Emergency Million year and gave much time to that work. Thus many churches

have had unusual opportunities to know them and are agreed that Paul Andress is the sort of good neighbor envoy we want to send to South America and second the sentiment of the mission folk who said of shining-eyed Lucy, "We are delighted to receive such a valuable addition to our work."

The academic year 1942-43 Mr. and Mrs. Andress spent in Columbia University and they returned to South America in the fall of 1943. They are now located in Buenos Aires, where Mr. Andres is pastor of the Colegiales Church. He is also vice-president of the Argentine Council of Churches. Mrs. Andress is giving fine leadership to a young married people's class. They have one son, Robert David, who was born on November 24, 1944.

Mr. Andress is the Living Link of our church at Danville, Illinois; Mrs. Andress holds the same relationship with the Women's Missionary Society of First Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Miss Hallie Lemon

1920 - 1932, 1943 -

Good fortune smiles on some people. Other people smile at adversity. The subject of this sketch has had her share of difficulties in life, but she has never lost her courage, her determination, her faith, her oneness of purpose. And in spite of everything, she has had a fruitful, rich life of service in three of the Latin American fields in which the Disciples of Christ have worked.

Hallie Lemon, daughter of the manse, was born at Leon, Iowa, graduated from Cotner College, spent two years in the College of Missions, where she was a member of the College of Missions quartette, and attended the National Kindergarten and Elementary College in Chicago, as well as the University of Nebraska.

From her Junior Christian Endeavor days Hallie wanted to be a missionary. Before going to Mexico she had experience working among Mexican people through three years of service in the Mexican Christian Institute in San Antonio. In 1920 she went to Aguascalientes, where for nine years she did evangelistic work, her chief approach being through the kindergarten in Colegio Morelos. As an expert in Sunday school work, she took over the leadership of the Sunday school in Aguascalientes and the school reached splendid proportions. She took great delight in all the work, especially the school, of which she wrote in 1922: "The school is in fine shape with more than two hundred children, but we must turn away children almost every day from the lower grades. We cannot take care of them. Our Wednesday Junior Christian Endeavor has an attendance usually of about 110. The kindergarten is larger than last year, and it seems to me I never saw children so original and interesting."

Miss Lemon's first furlough was considerably extended on account of ill health. In the fall of 1925 she returned to the field, where a royal welcome was accorded her. She delighted in the friendships and associations both with her fellow missionaries and the Mexican people. She took pleasure in doing evangelistic work in the rural areas, stopping in the Mexican homes.

After her 1929 furlough, Miss Lemon was transferred, in October of 1930, to Puerto Rico to meet a need there. As superintendent of the kindergartens and as general missionary in Bayamon, she rendered most valuable and efficient service. When, on account of the Depression, she was recalled in the summer of 1932, it was with the regret of the entire force of Christians in Puerto Rico.

Miss Lemon then spent three years in Washington, D. C., where she took a master's degree in education at the American University, served as junior superintendent in the National City Church, and was connected with government relief

work. In August, 1935, she accepted an offer from the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church to return to Puerto Rico in missionary service. Her physician strongly advised against her attempting to live again in the tropics for a prolonged time so she gave up the plan, accepting instead an emergency call from the Office of Indian Affairs to teach in a three-teacher Indian school at Dulce, New Mexico.

From 1940 until she went to Argentina in 1943, Miss Lemon served the First Christian Church of Lincoln, Nebraska, as director of religious education. Her heart, however, called her to foreign service, and Hallie Lemon is not one to admit defeat. Working to build up her physical condition, she kept to her steady purpose to return some day to the Spanish-speaking field. At last her prayers and her longings were fulfilled. In November, 1943, she went to Argentina, the Living Link of the First Christian Church, El Paso, Texas, where she is happily engaged in evangelistic work in connection with our churches in the great city of Buenos Aires.

Dr. and Mrs. George Earle Owen
1943 -

George Earle and Margaret Richards Owen are especially fitted for the work to which they have given themselves in South America. Both are products of the Old Dominion State, George Earle of Christiansburg and Margaret of Winchester. Both are well prepared; George Earle, B.A. (*cum laude*), Bethany College, 1931; M.A., University of Chicago, 1938; B.D., Union Seminary, 1940; Ed.D., Columbia University, 1943; and Margaret, B.S. and M.A., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1939 and 1940; B.D. (*cum laude*), Union Seminary, 1944. Both are musical, having been members of their college glee clubs and orchestras; both are athletic; both were members of their college debating teams.

Before going to the mission field Dr. Owen held pastorates in Bolivar, Pennsylvania, Tazewell, Virginia, and New York City. (He was assistant pastor of Central Christian Church, New York.) He was state evangelist in Virginia for one summer, was for three years director of religious education in the Chesapeake Area, and one year a member of the field work department of Union Theological Seminary of New York. Mrs. Owen was president of the Virginia Endeavor Union, a substitute teacher in the public schools of Richmond, Virginia, secretary to the vice-president of a large business concern in Winchester, Virginia, and participated frequently in leadership training schools, laboratory training schools, and young people's and intermediate conferences.

The Owens were married on May 23, 1936. They have two daughters, Mary Devon, born February 13, 1944, and Anne Franklin, born August 30, 1946.

Dr. Owen is the Living Link of the Ninth Street Christian Church of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Owen of the Central Woodward Christian Church of Detroit. Both are members and active workers in the Villa Mitre Christian Church of Buenos Aires.

In Argentina, Mrs. Owen is professor of Old Testament in the Union Theological Seminary, serves on the executive board of the Argentine League of Evangelical Women, and is a member of the University Women's Club, Contemporary Study Club, and Columbia University Club.

Dr. Owen is vice-director and professor of Church History and Christian Doctrine in Union Theological Seminary of Buenos Aires; acting chairman of the field work department of the seminary; chairman of the religious education commission of the Confederation of Evangelical Churches for the River Plate Area; treasurer of the Buenos Aires Mission and of the Central Council of Churches of

the Disciples of Christ; chairman of the religious education committee of the Mission; editor of *River Plate Reflections;* South American correspondent for the *Christian Evangelist;* member of the Spanish-speaking and English-speaking Ministerial Unions, of the Board of Managers of Colegio Ward, and of the Philosophers' Club. He is included in *America's Young Men* (Who's Who of Young Men Under 40).

Mr. J. D. Montgomery says of Dr. Owen: "When he came into the educational set-up of the Union Evangelical Seminary he quickly won the confidence of both students and faculty. He also proved his ability to maintain his congenial attitude and his enthusiasm while at the same time carrying a heavy load of work and study. Within a few weeks, along with his study of the Spanish language which was his major task, he was assigned to a teaching schedule and was given responsibility as treasurer of the Mission. This was accepted in his stride and accomplished with credit.

"A keen and sympathetic enthusiasm for all phases of the church program opened the door for him into the councils of our church leaders. This was enhanced by his understanding of and experience with the program of Christian education. Thus his contribution both at the Seminary and with the churches was constructive and helpful from the beginning.

"To the interdenominational phases of the work in Argentina, George Earle Owen brought a practical experience. He was able to enter into cooperative church and educational programs with sympathy and understanding."

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Liggett
1946 -

Virginia Corrine Moore was born and reared in Walton, Kentucky. A cousin of Hampton Adams, she naturally went to Transylvania College and was an honor student throughout her four years there. Her religious and church interest resulted largely from her home training and her interest in "T. J.," apparent soon after she arrived at college. She was active in the young people's conference program in Kentucky and was a delegate to the Blue Ridge, North Carolina, conference of the United Christian Youth Movement and to the World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1939.

Virginia was a rather serious sort of a girl. Not that she lacked humor, but rather that she gave the impression she knew where she was going and she wanted to get there. To anything she undertook, she gave her best. In her college sorority she was a leader and an inspiration to those with whom she served. She worked for her meals in the "Y" cafeteria—along with T. J. There was an efficiency about her that challenged those who associated and came in contact with her dynamic energy.

Thomas Jackson Liggett, Jr., better known as "T. J.," happened to come to Transylvania from Fort Myers, Florida, the same year Virginia came. There is no question in their minds that God willed it that way. T. J.'s mother was a widow and he had to work hard those first few years in Lexington, but he had felt the call to full-time Christian service and he knew God would help him along the way. Virginia and T. J. were married at Walton, Kentucky, in August, 1941.

T. J.'s first church was a mission church "across the tracks." He gave much time and energy to his work, finding a great deal of joy in the response of the people. As he "grew in grace and knowledge" he moved to a rural church near Lexington and there served until he received his B.D. degree from the College of the Bible. World War II delayed the Liggetts' departure for the mission field and T. J.

took an interim pastorate at Danville, Kentucky. In each of these pastorates he served his God and the people well, leaving the churches stronger in the faith and more active in their stewardship and missionary outlook.

It is probably through summer conferences that T. J. left his greatest impression among young people. He was known all over Kentucky for his genial spirit of fun and good fellowship. He sang well and led singing wherever he went. His "Sthippin' Sthider" song is still remembered and will probably continue to be popular for many conference generations. His ability to blush at the slightest provocation will never be forgotten and his thinning hair made him truly a "shining light" to all who knew him. He was undoubtedly the best social life and recreation leader Kentucky conferences have ever had, and in all his activities one was always conscious of his devotion and consecration to God through Christ.

The decision of the Liggetts to go to the mission field was a surprise to most of their friends, but a surprise of pleasure. There were many regrets that they were leaving Kentucky, but even these were mingled with joy and good wishes for the work they had chosen. After their preparation in the Language School and Orientation center at Medellín, Columbia, they went to their field of labor in Argentina. A good knowledge of Spanish enabled them to join immediately in the church work and activities. They were assigned to the work in Resistencia, T. J. the Living Link of the First Christian Church, Danville, Kentucky; Virginia, of Union Avenue Church, St. Louis.

Pictures indicate that Thomas Milton, born in 1944, looks like his father. The Liggetts' work on the field will be enriched by the presence of this third member of the family because of their great love for children and young people.

Paraguay

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Leach

1919 - 1924

The little book, *It Happened in Paraguay,* "gives the heart experiences of its authors amongst South Americans. You will read about 'Manuel Rius,' 'The University Tree,' 'Maria de los Angeles,' and 'Flotsam' with a lump in your throat. You will fall in love with these characters and with the pen that so beautifully portrays them."

The stories in this delightful little book reveal some of the intimate experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Leach during their five years as missionaries in Asuncion, Paraguay. And "To the Memory of John Dutson Leach this Little Volume is Dedicated" speaks of yet another experience, not written in chapter form, that of the loss of their only son, who was born in Paraguay, passed away at the age of one year, and now rests in the Recoleta Cemetery in Asuncion.

Harry P. D. Leach was born in Gloucester, England, and was a lay preacher there for a number of years. Coming to the United States as a young man he received part of his high school education in the academy of Drake University and graduated there in liberal arts in 1916. The same year he was married to Hilma Janet Lind, of Harcourt, Iowa, also a Drake graduate. Both were active in extra-curricular activities in college, Mrs. Leach having served on the Young Women's Christian Association cabinet, Mr. Leach on the cabinet of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Leach was also active in dramatics and was an excellent preacher, serving pastorates in Des Moines and Altoona, Iowa, and later in Chicago, where he received his master's degree from the University of Chicago. At the International Convention in Kansas City, in 1917, Mr. Leach was inspired by Mr. S. G. Inman's speech on "The Pain of Paraguay" to offer himself for missionary service, and the next year found him and Mrs. Leach in the College of Missions in definite preparation for the task. Then followed a summer term in Columbia University just before sailing for South America by way of England, where a visit to Mr. Leach's relatives afforded the introduction of his American wife and daughter.

The second night after arriving in Buenos Aires on December 10, 1919, Mr. Leach sang in Spanish at the midweek service in our Cramer Street Church. After spending the rest of the summer in Argentina's capital, the family went up the river to Asuncion, where Mr. and Mrs. Leach became members of the first faculty of Colegio Internacional when it opened its doors in March, 1920, to the youth of Paraguay. Mr. Leach also had charge of the athletic program and was the school and station treasurer. In addition to his talents for singing and speaking, nature endowed him with an artistic bent which resulted in his recording some of Paraguay's beauty spots with his own brush. Mrs. Leach's experience in the homeland as high school principal now stood her in good stead in the classroom, while her home economics specialization was an asset in dormitory life. Mrs. Leach was the first "mother" to the first group of girl boarders in Colegio Internacional. In the chapter "Flotsam" of their book, we get an insight into the happy life lived that year in the girls' dormitory, when little Librada says: "O Señora, I want to live here always."

During the years spent in Paraguay, Mr. Leach was privileged to take two most interesting trips to parts distant from Asuncion. One was to Itakyry, the center of the great Yerba forest, and the other to Enmakthlawaya, the only mission for the ten thousand Indians in the Paraguayan Chaco. The experiences of both these trips are told in *It Happened in Paraguay.*

Upon returning to the United States at the close of the school year in 1924, Mr. Leach took a pastorate at Whiting, Indiana, while studying in Chicago Theological Seminary. Upon receiving his B.D. degree he accepted an appointment to Mexico under the Congregational Board. Mr. and Mrs. Leach spent six years in Mexico, first doing educational work in Guadalajara, then moving to Mexico City, where Mr. Leach was a member of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary until September, 1934. When reductions in budgets made it impossible to return to that field, the family took up residence in New England, where Mr. Leach served Congregational churches until forced to retire on account of a break in health. Mr. and Mrs. Leach are now living in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm L. Norment

1919 - 1924, 1931 - 1935, 1938 -

Malcolm L. Norment once said, "The missionary should know how to get along with other folks or else stay at home." And he must have practiced what he preached for his fellow workers have said of him, "He is a missionary who is willing to do his full part and who knows how to cooperate. We all esteem him highly."

Malcolm Lynn Norment was born in West Point, Virginia, and received his educational training in the Richmond, Virginia, schools; the Johnson Bible College academy; Bethany College, from which he graduated in 1917; and the College of Missions. While pastor at Carrollton, Ohio, he attended the International Convention at Kansas City in 1917, and by Mr. S. G. Inman's appeal for Paraguay was inspired to offer himself for missionary service. While in the College of Missions he met Miss Arabella Marvin who was preparing for service in Mexico. Miss Marvin was born in Oberlin, Kansas, lived in Ohio and Oklahoma, was graduated from Bethany College, and spent two years in the College of Missions. Following Mr. Norment's summer term in Columbia University in 1919, he and Miss Marvin were married and made their trip to the mission field by way of England.

Arriving in Buenos Aires on December 10, the Norments spent a number of weeks in language study before going to Asuncion to become one of the three pioneer couples in founding the new school, Colegio Internacional, in March, 1920. Their first term both Mr. and Mrs. Norment taught in the school, and had charge of one of the boys' dormitories. Mr. Norment was also vice-director of the school and had a large part in developing the religious education program. He once wrote: "Colegio Internacional is before the public of Paraguay, and it has been favorably received. The people know that it is a 'Protestant' school; they send us their children in spite of its being so because they know that it is a school where character is formed."

Just before they returned to the United States for their furlough in 1924, Malcolm, Jr., was born in Buenos Aires. The Norments spent six years in the homeland before returning to Paraguay for their second term, during which time they held pastorates in Toledo and Coshocton, Ohio, and added to their family circle little Jack. They returned to Asuncion in May, 1931, and until June, 1935, they continued to give of their best to Paraguay. Mr. Norment added to his former duties those of treasurer and director of boys' athletics, and as his contribution to the community at large, he was the Paraguayan representative of the American Mission to Lepers in connection with Dr. Eusebio Ayala's anti-leper campaign, one of the prophylactic measures this president of Paraguay included in his notable reforms. Twenty-five hundred acres of beautiful land were set aside for a leper colony, and in the development of this project Mr. Norment was a loyal helper of Dr. John Hay, the missionary-physician in charge.

But again the misionary career of the Norments was interrupted, this time on account of the critical illness of Mrs. Norment. On June 12, 1935, the day the armistice was signed between Bolivia and Paraguay, the Norments sailed for the United States. Here the best possible medical care was secured for Mrs. Norment, but it was soon found that but little could be done. During this trying period in their lives, Mr. Norment served as religious education director for Oklahoma and did an outstanding piece of work. Mrs. Norment passed away on April 3, 1937.

Mr. Norment, left with the two fine boys and a deep love for Paraguay, began at once to make preparation for a continuation of his missionary service. In November, 1938, he and the boys started back for his third term. In 1942 another tragedy came to this faithful soldier of the cross. The younger son, Jack, who was in school in Buenos Aires, was taken suddenly ill and died before the father could reach his bedside.

Perhaps the sorrows which have come to his life have served to intensify his interest in the unfortunates of earth. The fact is that the past ten years of his work in Paraguay have been given unstintingly in consecrated service to the thousands of neglected lepers in that republic. No person has served more faithfully or wisely or against greater difficulties in order that the lepers of Paraguay might be given at least the necessities of life and every opportunity for healing that there may be. Mr. Norment also supervised the construction of our first church building in Paraguay, and he was the first pastor of the congregation.

University Christian Church, Enid, Oklahoma, is Mr. Norment's Living Link church.

On February 3, 1944, Mr. Norment was married to Miss Laura Mai McDonald, a fellow missionary. (*See individual sketch.*) To this marriage two children have been born.

In the summer of 1947 the Norments went to Coronel Oveido, Paraguay, to share in the new rural mission there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Elliott
1920 - 1937

Of the long list of missionaries who have served in Latin American fields, the names of two appear in *Who's Who in America.* One of those two is that of Dr. A. E. Elliott who has served in Asuncion, Paraguay.

Arthur Elwood Elliott was born in Saunders County, Nebraska, finished his high school work in Independence, Kansas, received the A.B. degree from Drake University, the M.A. from the College of Missions, and attended the Young Men's Christian Association College in Chicago. During the First World War he served with the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; and at the Training School for Army Officers, Camp Zachary Taylor, Lexington, Kentucky, where he was commissioned second lieutenant, F.A., in 1918.

Ivy Furman was born at Anita, Iowa, and received most of her education in her home state. She attended Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, and received the B.S. degree from Drake University, specializing in home economics. In 1916 she was married to Mr. Elliott and with him attended the College of Missions in preparation for missionary work. Later, while on furlough, she took courses in Columbia University. She was always interested and active in the various phases of church work. She was the second member of her family to go to the mission field, her sister Myrtle having been a missionary in India for many years.

Mr. Elliott's work in Colegio Internacional, in Asuncion, began with the teaching of English and manual training, but in a short time he was chosen director of

the school and save for an extended furlough in the United States served continuously and with distinction in that position of responsibility until 1937. As time permitted, Mrs. Elliott taught classes in the school, and in addition to caring for her own three boys—Arthur Furman, born in Argentina; Sheldon Elwood, born in Paraguay; and James Howard, born in the United States—had the care and mothering of a group of the older boys in the boarding department.

While at home on a three years' furlough, Mr. Elliott received a master's degree from Columbia University and did work for his doctorate in education in that same institution. His doctor's thesis, *Paraguay: Its Cultural Heritage, Social Conditions and Educational Problems,* published in 1931, was most highly commended by officials in Paraguay and by scholars in this country.

As director of Colegio Internacional, Dr. Elliott made many and varied contacts outside the routine life of the school. He especially enjoyed and was particularly adept at establishing and maintaining cordial relations with those whom the missionaries call the "downtown people." He was able to arrange valuable conferences in the auditorium of the Allen-Stone Building designed to touch and serve a larger public than the immediate clientele of the school.

Among the distinguished men who visited the school and spoke in highest praise of its work under Dr. Elliott's leadership was Edward G. de Pury, special representative of the United Press, who said, "Your work is a fine tribute to the Anglo-Saxon spirit and you are doing much to build up the future leaders in all the professions in Paraguay."

During the trying days of the war between Paraguay and Bolivia, 1932-35, Dr. Elliott and the staff of the school rendered very real service. During the summer vacation of 1932 and 1933 the Paraguayans used the Allen-Stone Building as a hospital. During 1934, and until the armistice was signed, Dr. Elliott, as secretary of the Asuncion Rotary Club, helped to carry on work among the Bolivian prisoners. Still another way in which he rendered a contribution during the Chaco War was as the representative of the Fellowship of Reconciliation to the Pan-American Conference in Montivedio, Uruguay, in 1933. His efforts to bring about peace between Bolivia and Paraguay were untiring.

In 1937 Dr. Elliott retired from the work in South America and in 1938 accepted the position which he now holds as field representative of Phillips University at Enid, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hughes
1920 - 1930, 1935 -

When Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hughes and their little international family—Lucy Alice, born in Argentina; Fred Marion, in Paraguay; and John Kenneth, in the United States—sailed for South America in the fall of 1935, they entered upon their third term in the land to which, in 1917, they first heard the call through S. G. Inman's stirring missionary address at the International Convention in Kansas City on "The Pain of Paraguay."

Mary Ingle was born in Valeria, Iowa, attended Ellsworth College three years, and was graduated from Drake University in 1917, the same year she was united in marriage to Fred W. Hughes. Mr. Hughes was born in Farnworth, England, but came to the United States to complete his education. In 1916 he was graduated from Drake with Phi Beta Kappa honors. He earned his way through college by preaching and upon his graduation took a pastorate in Bondurant, Iowa. The Hughes' spent a year in the College of Missions and a summer term in Columbia University before going to the mission field. Mr. Hughes' further educational train-

ing included correspondence work with the University of Chicago and, while on furlough, a year in the Yale Divinity School.

In the autumn of 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Hughes sailed for South America, going by way of England to visit Mr. Hughes' people. In December they wrote of their first impressions upon reaching Buenos Aires: "We have finally reached the end of our travels. So far we like our new home very much and we are looking forward to our new work with a good deal of joy and enthusiasm. We only hope that by our presence and our work here the cause may be strengthened." And the cause was strengthened, for in the year they spent in Buenos Aires, in addition to their language study the Hughes' were able to make a big contribution to Colegio Americano in their half-time teaching, she in grade work and he in English and Bible classes. Both were splendid teachers.

Before the end of 1921, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were privileged to reach the goal of their dreams, Paraguay. They had two happy terms as members of the Colegio Internacional family in Asuncion. Part of those years Mr. Hughes served as vice-director of the school, both were members of the faculty in the religious education and English departments, and through the boys' boarding department they rendered service of an unusually high order, greatly beloved by the boys they knew so well how to serve. When at the end of their 1930 furlough they found it impossible to return to Paraguay, Mr. Hughes took the pastorate of the Church of Christ in Coshocton, Ohio, which the Norments were leaving in order to meet the need in Asuncion caused by the Hughes' departure. Five years later, in 1935, the Hughes' in turn severed their connection with the Coshocton church in order to return to Paraguay to meet the need created by the coming home of the Norments for health reasons.

Concerning the opportunities for Christian service in Paraguay, Mr. Hughes once wrote: "At first no religion was taught as far as the classroom was concerned. Today we have a full program of religious education in both primary and secondary departments and religion now rubs shoulders with the three R's. We are not only privileged to impress upon the minds of these boys and girls the principles of Christian living but ours is the joy of helping them to express these truths in daily living. They are with us day and night. Just think of the contacts we have with them during the course of a day. We sing, we pray, we teach, and we preach, and some day we shall baptize. The seed is being spread and a lot of it is falling on good ground. Slowly but surely His church is being built and these boys and girls are going to be a part of it." The establishment of the church at Asuncion in 1940, and its encouraging progress, prove that his prophecy was well founded.

Since their return to Paraguay in 1935, Mr. Hughes has been director of Colegio Internacional (with the exception of the years at home on furlough) and has made a substantial contribution to the further strengthening of the school.

Mr. Hughes is the Living Link of the Woman's Council of the University Church, Des Moines, Iowa, and Central Christian Church, Pasadena, California, lays claim to Mrs. Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil H. Baxter

1923 - 1925

Hazel Andra Scott was born in Iowa and was graduated from Drake University. She was active in church work, was president of the Student Volunteer organizations in Iowa for two years, and undergraduate field representative of the Young Women's Christian Association for four colleges. In 1920, the year she received the A.B.

degree from the university, she was married to Neil H. Baxter, of Pennsylvania, who had also been a student in Drake.

With the mission field as their goal, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter went to Indianapolis where they took courses in the College of Missions and where, in 1922, Mr. Baxter received the A.B. from Butler University. While in Butler he became a charter member of the honorary fraternity, Phi Kappa Phi, as well as vice-president of the Student Volunteer Union in Indiana. Before going to the mission field he served student pastorates in Colorado and Indiana.

From August, 1923, to June, 1925, the Baxters served as missionaries in Paraguay, being members of the faculty of Colegio Internacional in Asuncion, at the same time perfecting themselves in the Spanish language. Mr. Baxter's ill health and Mrs. Baxter's slow recovery from a surgical operation cut short the missionary career to which they had dedicated their lives. It was with sincere regret on the part of their many Paraguayan friends and fellow missionaries that they returned to the homeland.

After two years of study in the University of Chicago, where Mr. Baxter received a master's degree, they went to Parkville, Missouri, where Mr. Baxter had been elected professof history in Park College. Mr. Baxter's first sabbatical year was used in special work for his doctorate at the State University of Iowa. One summer he had the enjoyable experience of going with the Herring Seminar party to Mexico City and of rounding out the trip with a visit to our mission station in San Luis Potosi and fellowship with former fellow missionaries in South America.

Since Mr. Baxter's death a few years ago, Mrs. Baxter has continued to serve at Park College.

Miss Lillian Binns

1924 - 1929

Lillian Binns was born in Richmond, Virginia, but during her childhood moved to Baltimore. Here she became a member of the Christian Temple of which Peter Ainslee was pastor. She was an honor student in high school and at Hiram College from which she was graduated in 1922. After graduation from college she spent one year at the College of Missions, then went to Columbia University, New York, for special training in kindergarten work.

Miss Binns had considerable experience in dramatics and stenographic work She was active in Bible school and Christian Endeavor work, in Student Volunteer organizations, in the Young Women's Christian Association, and in Vacation Bible School work at Community House, New York. All this experience was valuable preparation for her missionary service in Paraguay.

Throughout her term in Asuncion Miss Binns was on the faculty of Colegio Internacional as teacher of physical education, Bible, English, and kindergarten. In 1927 a fine equipment was installed and the kindergarten work begun. Other teachers in the city made visits to this department, carrying back to their own schools ideas gained from observation of Miss Binns' work.

In 1928 Miss Binns was a leader in the "First Scholastic Exhibition of Colegio Internacional," which included a health play by primary children, classroom exhibits on every subject in the curriculum, inter-class games, and an athletic meet. She felt that this was a splendid way to stimulate and direct educational interests. In 1929, at the close of her term of service, it was with real sorrow that she left the work and the associations which had become very dear to her. Upon her return to the United States she took up teaching in Oberlin, Ohio. Later she was connected with the Friends' Yearly Meeting Schools in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lemmon

1917 -

Mary Hilton, born in Bethany, Nebraska, in the Christian parsonage, graduated from Cotner College before her marriage to Robert Bruce Lemmon in 1915. Her parents had wanted to be missionaries and inspired their daughter to go to the field. All her environment and training led toward it.

Mr. Lemmon, also, was born in Nebraska. He received his educational training in Cotner, the University of Nebraska, the University of Chicago, Butler University, and the College of Missions. Before going to the College of Missions he was a Young Men's Christian Association worker and a minister. While in the College of Missions, Mrs. Lemmon taught a Sunday school class at Flanner House, Indianapolis, and was a member of the College of Missions quartette.

In October, 1917, the Lemmons sailed for South America, she the Living Link of her home church in Bethany, Nebraska; he, of the Englewood Christian Church, Chicago. Their first term was spent in Buenos Aires, principally in evangelistic work. Mr. Lemmon was for a time general superintendent of the work, pastor of both the Colegiales and Cramer Street Churches, treasurer of the Mission, and active in the English- and Spanish-speaking ministerial associations. Mrs. Lemmon worked unsparingly with the girls' club; called, entertained, and filled in wherever needed in connection with her many duties as a pastor's wife. She also served on the executive committee of the League of Evangelical Women. Mr. Lemmon taught classes in Colegio Americano and was on the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, and both he and Mrs. Lemmon made a lasting impression on the spiritual life of our churches in Buenos Aires and the community as well.

After their first furlough, Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon were transferred to Paraguay, in 1924, where they have made a most valuable contribution to our work in Asuncion. During the twenty-three years the Lemmons have been in Paraguay they have occupied about every office and done every kind of work connected with the mission work in that republic. Mr. Lemmon's duties have included classes in Colegio Internacional, serving in an administrative capacity as vice-director and as director, and the oversight of Colegio Internacional's big building project. Between 1924 and 1930 the Allen-Stone Building and the Mary A. Lyons Hall were erected and made ready for occupancy, a task involving many obstacles and requiring much ability and patience. Between 1931 and 1936 Mr. Lemmon supervised the erection and the equipping of the boys' dormitory, the Frances E. Allen Hall. Part of the time Mr. Lemmon has served as director of the school and has done much to develop the institution to the point where it is today recognized as the leading school in the entire republic.

During all of this time Mrs. Lemmon has, on her part, carried out a very active program of missionary activities. For many years she rendered a most valuable service in overseeing the boarding department of Colegio Internacional. In addition to caring for her own family of three children—Robert Hilton, born in Buenos Aires; John Cameron, in Nebraska; Martha Ellen, in Asuncion—Mrs. Lemmon has found time to teach in the grades, to help in the kindergarten, and to share with the other women of the Mission in the making of social contacts with the people of Asuncion.

Something of the results of the work of the Lemmons and their fellow missionaries at Colegio Internacional may be seen from the following words of a parent, North American himself but married to a Paraguayan woman: "I find it difficult with the few words of English that have remained in my memory to express to you how grateful I am for the wonderful improvement in my children after one year of

schooling in your college. I do not refer so much to studies. I refer, rather, to the moral improvement as their outlook on life has undergone a complete change and all for the better."

Miss Mary Irene Orvis
1908 - 1938

Mary Irene Orvis was born in Benton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edward Everett Orvis, lawyer, editor, and preacher. The mother was a Canadian and, like her mother and grandfather before her, was among the earliest Disciples of the province of Nova Scotia. Miss Orvis' later education was received in the normal schools of Kansas and North Carolina, and during furloughs from missionary work she attended the College of Missions and Butler University. Before going to the foreign field she taught at Beckley, West Virginia, and for six years did field work for the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in Georgia and North and South Carolina, and served as secretary in Virginia.

Miss Orvis went as a missionary to Mexico in 1908, and immediately after arriving in Monterrey began work in the Christian Institute, in the English primary department in which six nationalities were represented. She also helped in all the English work of the mission and shared in the evangelistic activities. In 1913 she was forced to leave the country because of revolutionary conditions. While waiting to get back to Monterrey, Miss Orvis began work among the Mexicans in San Antonio, Texas, and helped to start the Mexican Christian Institute. After nine months she went to Piedras Negras to help Miss Elma Irelan begin the girls' orphanage, but a short time later was called back to San Antonio to take charge of the Institute and to act as treasurer and superintendent of the school in Monterrey and of the evangelistic work in the Monterrey district and among the Mexicans in Texas. While in Mexico, Miss Orvis was the Living Link of First Christian Church, Topeka, Kansas.

In 1916, Miss Orvis attended the Panama Congress and served on the committee of woman's work. The following year she was dean of residence at the College of Missions, and in 1918 sailed for South America, the Living Link of Kinston, North Carolina. During her five years in Argentina, Miss Orvis was on the faculty of Colegio Americano, a beloved teacher in the American grammar school department, and an important member of the boarding school family. Whenever the opportunity offered she also gave of her services to the evangelistic work.

Her second furlough found her again in demand as dean of residence at the College of Missions, but in the fall of 1925 she was again on her way to South America, this time to serve on the faculty of Colegio Internacional in Asuncion, Paraguay, and to have charge of the girls' dormitory. She threw in the first shovelful of cement for this dormitory, the Mary A. Lyons Hall, the Golden Jubilee gift of the Ohio women's missionary societies, and shared in its dedication in 1930, rejoicing in so lovely a home for her girls.

Furlough time came in 1931 and following that she again returned to the work in Paraguay. Doubtless the finest piece of work done by Miss Orvis in all her years of missionary service was with the girls of the Mary A. Lyons Hall. Here she gave to the girls of Colegio Internacional that which could not be given in the classroom. Here more through example than precept, through gentleness and love more than through rules, she gave to the girls who were fortunate enough to come under her guidance a truer concept of the full, happy, consecrated, creative life. Miss Orvis loved her girls and she loved the country in which she was permitted to work.

Describing the view from her window in the Mary A. Lyons Hall, Miss Orvis once wrote: "There are trees everywhere and through their foliage is seen the soft

red of old tiled roofs. Here, there, and yonder in the distance are illusive glimpses of the river winding its tortuous way. Down the hill in the extreme corner of the campus is the old one-story building, surrounded by its orange grove, where the big boys live. In front of it is the Frances E. Allen Building, the much needed boys' dormitory, now in process of construction. Beyond the tennis courts and the ball 'cancha' and over the tops of a tangerine grove, Old Glory waves proudly over the United States Legation. Over all the picture is the blue, blue sky looking surprisingly near. The sun has dropped behind the Chaco; a night bird calls softly from a palm tree; a light glimmers on a boat in the bay, and the sudden tropical night is here."

Since retirement in 1938, Miss Orvis has made her home in Ellijay, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex D. Hopper
1926 - 1931

Although in 1924 Mr. and Mrs. Rex D. Hopper were in the China group preparing for missionary service at the College of Missions, it was to Asuncion, Paraguay, that they "answered the call" in 1926.

Ida Tobin was born in Texas, spent one year at the State University, and was graduated from Texas Christian University, earning a part of her way through college as librarian. She was active in the college Young Women's Christian Association and during two summers did evangelistic singing. In 1924 she was married to Rex D. Hopper.

Rex Hopper was born in Nashville, Indiana, was graduated from Butler University, and received a master's degree from the College of Missions in 1925. Experiences which further fitted him for missionary service included working in a men's furnishing store, preaching, traveling for the Student Volunteer Movement, and working for The United Christian Missionary Society in the promotional and educational divisions. He was a very popular leader in young people's conferences.

Mrs. Hopper went to Paraguay as the Living Link of Central Church, Austin, Texas; Mr. Hopper, of the Highland Park Church, Los Angeles. During their five years on that field, they were on the faculty of Colegio Internacional in Asuncion, Mr. Hopper making his greatest contribution through the program of physical education, and Mrs. Hopper through the little boys' dormitory of which the couple had charge.

In August, 1929, the first international athletic meet ever held in the republic of Paraguay was staged by Colegio Americano of Buenos Aires and Colegio Internacional of Asuncion. The people of Asuncion gave royal welcome to these boys who had come a thousand miles to compete with the boys of a sister republic, and feted them on every hand. The minister from the United States and the president of Paraguay manifested great interest. The newspapers of both Asuncion and Buenos Aires gave front page prominence and large space to the event. Concerning this meet and its influence Mr. Hopper wrote: "We had the privilege of introducing basket-ball in Paraguay. As far as we have been able to learn, these games were the first official basket-ball ever played in the country. Since that time much interest has been manifested. Our court is being used twice a week by students from Colegio Nacional and there is to be a Torneo Intercolegial. We were asked by the Black Duck Club to inaugurate their new ball 'cancha,' built, by the way, after having seen a game played between our two schools."

In 1930 Mr. Hopper took his boys down to Buenos Aires for the return meet with Colegio Americano. "The fine spirit which existed between the boys of these two countries augurs well for the future relations between them," was the comment of the director of Colegio Americano.

The Hopper family includes two boys born in South America, Rex Junior and John Martin. Along with their own two sons Mr. and Mrs. Hopper cared for the large group of small boys of the school who lived in their dormitory.

During an extended furlough, following their first term in Paraguay, the Hopper family made their home in Austin, Texas, where both Mr. and Mrs. Hopper took their doctors' degrees, she in the field of Latin American history and he in sociology. Upon completion of work for his degree, Dr. Hopper, in 1933, accepted an invitation to join the faculty of the University of Texas.

Miss Agnes Fishbach

1929 -

There is an ease, a grace, a charm, about Agnes Fishbach which makes it easy for her to fit into the cultural life of South America. There is a brilliance of mind and an ability to see through things, coupled with a quiet oneness of purpose, which make her a natural leader. There is an appreciation of the value of human life and personality and a deep consecration to the higher and truer Christian way of life which cause her to exert an uplifting, wholesome Christian influence over all with whom she is associated.

Miss Fishbach was born in Beatrice, Nebraska. She received her early educational training in her home state as well as three years of her college course, having attended Cotner College. She was graduated from California Christian College. She also attended the University of Colorado and, in preparation for missionary service, spent two years in the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Connecticut, from which she received a master's degree in 1929. Travel in Europe, as well as in various countries in South America during vacation periods, has also contributed to Miss Fishbach's cultural background and educational equipment, factors so necessary in a successful missionary career.

Like the majority of missionaries, Miss Fishbach has always been active in church work. She was a member and one of the leaders in Christian Endeavor work for some seven years; she worked in the Student Volunteer Movement in college; was adviser in the International Camp Conference at Geneva Glen, Colorado, in 1926; was Girl Reserve adviser at Beatrice, Nebraska, and in the Fremont High School; was a member and officer in the Triangle Club and Circle, and is a life member of the Woman's Missionary Society.

In 1929 Miss Fishbach became a part of the missionary group of the Disciples of Christ in Asuncion, Paraguay. There she has made an important place for herself in Colegio Internacional and in the community as well because of her charminng personality, splendid preparation, and deep consecration. She has served as the director of girls' athletics, as house mother at the Mary A. Lyons Hall, as college director of religious education, and as secretary of the Asuncion Mission. She has also made a contribution to the community at large, through her playing of the flute as a member of the Asuncion Symphonic Orchestra.

In 1931 Miss Eulalia Fishbach went to Asuncion to visit her sister Agnes and to attend the World's Sunday School Convention in Rio de Janeiro, but so great was the need for workers that she gave up the convention and remained for more than a year in Asuncion, carrying the responsibility of the office and helping wherever needed, all in volunteer service for which the Mission was deeply grateful.

The rich influence of the life and work of Agnes Fishbach will produce its most telling results in the future homes of the republic of Paraguay, as the girls whom

she has loved and trained, and who have loved and looked up to her, become the mothers of the land.

Miss Fishbach is the Living Link of the Woman's Missionary Society and of the Mary Longdon Circle of her home church in Beatrice, Nebraska, organizations which may well be proud of what their representative is doing in that important South American republic—Paraguay.

Mrs. Lora Garrett Mehlis

1925 - 1931

Lora Aletta Garrett was born in Shelbyville, Missouri. She was graduated from Culver-Stockton College and she received her master's degree from the College of Missions. She had practical experience in teaching and in children's work on a Chautauqua circuit during the summer months, and she was an active Christian worker. She taught in the Sunday school at Shelbyville, was president of the Young Women's Christian Association in college, served as a district officer of Christian Endeavor, and assisted in Sunday school and church work at the Capitol Avenue Church in Indianapolis.

She arrived in Buenos Aires August 4, 1925, and three days later started teaching in the American high school division of Colegio Ward, where she served as teacher of English and as high school principal until the end of the school year 1930. In 1931, although her furlough was then due, she went to Asuncion, Paraguay, to fill a need there. She taught in Colegio Internacional, helped in the girls' dormitory, and had charge of the Carnegie Library which in 1920 had been given to the charge of Instituto Paraguayo but on July 8, 1931, was inaugurated at Colegio Internacional with the sanction of Asuncion officials. Miss Garrett felt her work in Paraguay brought her in closer touch with the Spanish-speaking people than did her work in Argentina, since her teaching in Buenos Aires had all been in English.

Enroute to the United States on furlough, she visited friends in Buenos Aires after the close of the school year 1931. So popular had she been with the high school group there during her five years' connection with Colegio Americano, that they dedicated to her their 1931 annual, *El Ombu,* and the senior class showed their love and loyalty by presenting her one of their class rings.

Following a year in California with relatives, Miss Garrett returned to Buenos Aires in February, 1933, to serve again in the American school, but this time as a contract teacher. On December 12 of that year she was married in La Paz, Bolivia, to Gustav Mehlis, a business man whom she had met in Buenos Aires, the romance having begun when she taught him English. Mr. and Mrs. Mehlis have continued to live in La Paz.

Mr. and Mrs. John Raymond Mills

1937 -

John Raymond and Elizabeth Eastman Mills had a varied Christian experience over a wide field of service before they went to Paraguay in 1937.

John Raymond was born in Indiana, but was taken by his parents at an early age to California. He did his elementary and high school work in the Alhambra, California, schools; received his B.A. degree from Pomona College, his M.A. from the Hartford School of Religion, and his B.D. from the Hartford Theological Seminary. He also did special work in the College of Missions and in Columbia University. He earned about half of his way through school doing construction

work, waiting on tables, as salesman, and in Y.M.C.A. and church work. He was baptized in 1916 by the Rev. J. Walter Carpenter. He is a product of a missionary-minded Christian home and from an early age was active in Christian service. To his parents he gives the honor of being those who most influenced him to dedicate his life to missionary work. After them, he mentions Dr. A. L. Shelton and the young people's conference movement.

Elizabeth Eastman was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and did her elementary and high school work in her home city. She took her B.A. and B.S. degrees from the University of Minnesota, and did special work in the Kennedy School of Missions. She was baptized in Springfield, Massachusetts, by the great missionary statesman, Andrew F. Hensey. Speaking of her early church activities she says: "I have always done church work of one kind or another. I taught Sunday school all the time I was going to high school, and taught in the teacher training school of the church while going to the University. I have worked with girls' clubs and in other church activities." Of the influences which brought her to the decision to give her life to missionary work she says: "I was brought up in a Christian home where everyone was keenly interested in missions. Even as a child, I felt that I wanted to dedicate my life to Christ and to help others to find the more abundant life in him. Our missionaries inspired me greatly."

Mr. and Mrs. Mills met in Turkey where they were both teachers in the International College. They were married in 1930. Before going to Turkey, Mrs. Mills had taught for two years in Saloniki, Greece, and there did a great deal of extra-curricular work, such as relief work with the refugees, work in the homes of the students, and all sorts of work with the girls—dramatics, sewing, hiking, club work.

Returning to the United States in 1930, Mr. and Mrs. Mills continued their preparation and their Christian service. Mr. Mills served as a director of young people's work, a director of religious education, and for three years before going to Paraguay he was assistant minister at the National City Christian Church in Washington, D. C. Mr. Mills is the Living Link of the church and Sunday school of this church, and Mrs. Mills of the woman's council.

Since their arrival in Paraguay they have been connected with Colegio Internacional and have rendered a far-reaching service. Their experiences in the Near East gave to them a breadth of vision and understanding of human nature and life which has enabled them to make excellent "parents" for the boarding school boys and girls in Paraguay. One of their outstanding contributions to the school and the entire community has been the "Hobby Shop," the first project of its kind in the entire republic of Paraguay. The building was erected and equipped by the boys themselves, with the help and under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Mills. Through it each individual has an opportunity to express himself or herself and to come into closer contact and fellowship with the teachers.

The Mills have two lovely children: John Eastman, born in Hartford, 1932, and Elizabeth Lee, born in Washington, D. C., 1936.

Miss Martha Gibson

1938 - 1943

"Once a missionary, always a missionary" may be said of many people. A study of the series of missionary biographies reveals a considerable number of missionaries who, prevented from serving in the field of their choice, have gladly undertaken service in another. This has been especially true of our four Latin American fields where very similar conditions prevail. But to shift from the Far East to Latin

America is another story. Martha Gibson, however, did just that. Such is her love for the missionary program of the church that a different field, different religious backgrounds, different language, made the call all the more challenging.

Martha Gibson of St. Louis, Missouri, twin sister of Harriet Gibson Vissering who served a term in India, spent the years 1924-1932 in Japan. When reduced missionary receipts compelled the return of many missionaries from Japan, Miss Gibson came home. From 1932 until December, 1937, Miss Gibson had charge of the sales literature service of The United Christian Missionary Society. This work gave her a great opportunity for participation in missionary activities, but when the opportunity to work in Paraguay presented itself she was glad to accept. Her work in Japan had been in the field of evangelism among women. In Paraguay her assignment was for educational work.

Early in 1938 Miss Gibson sailed for Asuncion to succeed Miss Mary Irene Orvis as head of the Mary A. Lyons Hall, dormitory for the boarding school girls enrolled in Colegio Internacional. Miss Orvis' retirement time came soon after Miss Gibson's arrival.

Although unaccustomed to institutional work on the mission field, and never having shared in the work of educational missions, Miss Gibson with her love for people and her easy friendly way with them soon established herself in her new missionary role. The girls in her dormitory found in her a loving, sympathetic "house-mother." Teaching some classes in the school, keeping study hall in the school, supervising the study hours of girls who ranged in ages from seven to seventeen, sharing in the new church activities, seeing to the many needs of her "family," planning and ordering meals for them, hurrying about in the arrangements for social activities, making a generous, always willing contribution to mission and city affairs with her music, these are things that filled Martha Gibson's days and on late into the nights. Her sweet voice was an asset that the Mission appreciated, for the Latin Americans love good music. If at first a few Japanese words intruded themselves into the less familiar Spanish, and the more emotional, expressive Latins seemed strangely different from the reserved Japanese, the scene soon changed and Martha Gibson made her place in the new land of service which she loved.

Early in the year 1943, Miss Gibson returned to the homeland for furlough, flying most of the way because wartime conditions had made ocean travel to and from South America impossible, visiting interesting places in Latin America lands enroute. She spent one year at White Swan, Washington, in the Yakima Indian Mission and then remained for several years at the family home in St. Louis, serving on the staff of the Red Cross. In 1947, she was elected to the secretaryship of the Christian Women's Missionary Council of Missouri.

Miss Laura Mai McDonald (Mrs. M. L. Norment)

1940 -

Laura Mai McDonald is one of those persons who found it only natural to plan and work toward becoming a missionary. Perhaps her mother is more responsible than anyone else for her choice of a life work. Every church where the family held membership felt the zeal and devotion to the missionary cause of Mother McDonald. Small wonder, then, that with such a mother one of the daughters, Mrs. June Stanley, is secretary of the Kentucky Christian Women's Missionary Society and another, Mrs. Virgil Havens, was a missionary to Africa, and most natural that Laura Mai's heart and mind turned to the time when she could join her sisters in active participation in the cause of international Christianity.

Laura Mai was born in Mt. Carmel, Illinois. She attended schools in Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Chicago, Illinois. She continued her studies

in Louisville Normal and Transylvania College taking her B.S. in Education in 1930 from the University of Louisville. Later she took summer courses in Peabody College and the University of Kentucky. She united with the church in Albion, Illinois, and wherever she has lived she has been active in Sunday school, summer conferences, and in the musical life of the church.

When Africa, Laura Mai's first interest, was closed to her because the need was for couples rather than for single women, she became a teacher in the public schools of her home city of Louisville, Kentucky. Her assignment was to serve in the underprivileged section of the city and her missionary heart responded to the problems and needs immediately at hand. She spent nine years there in happy, fruitful service.

Then she began to consider going to some other field than Africa. As a try-out she spent a summer in Mexico at her own expense. The experiment was an outstanding success. The missionaries and Mexican workers were delighted with her and with her work and wrote most enthusiastically to express the hope that a way might be found to make it possible for her to remain with them. This was not possible because Mexico's laws did not permit the sending of new missionaries to that field.

Just at that time a need arose in another of the Latin American fields where Miss McDonald could profit by her beginning knowledge of the Spanish language and by her brief introduction to the people of Latin America and where her particular talents were imperatively needed. Thus it was that in January, 1940, Miss Laura Mai McDonald was commissioned as a missionary to Asuncion, Paraguay, to sail soon afterward for her field of service, the Living Link of Walnut Hills Christian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss McDonald's work consisted of the teaching of English and kindergarten in Colegio Internacional, helping in the girls' dormitory, and other varied activities. She organized and directed the first daily vacation Bible school in Paraguay, and played the organ and worked generally in the development of the new church. Writing of herself and her work during those first years, she said that she felt she had found her own niche and that missionary service in Asuncion was the most soul-satisfying work she had ever done.

On February 3, 1944, Miss McDonald was married to Mr. Malcolm L. Norment. To this marriage two children have been born. (*See Norment sketch,* page 79.)

Mr. and Mrs. William George Smedley

1942 -

George and June Smedley found each other in Florida young people's conferences, where both of them were youth leaders. George is the son of a Disciple minister; June, the daughter of a big league baseball pitcher (Humphries of the Chicago Cubs, in the days of "Tinker to Evers to Chance"). Both have peculiar aptitude for work with young people. In fact, they collaborated with a Florida pastor and youth leader in the writing of a book, *Social Games and Recreation,* which has had wide acceptance. George is the steady, sure, practical worker on detail, certain to get the job done, and to do it well; June is the exuberant, dynamic, enthusiastic leader who can get reluctant children and young people to do what they don't want to do, until they get into her hands.

George Smedley, born at Silsby, Texas, has spent a good part of his life in Florida, mostly in school work. Before leaving for the foreign field he was principal of one of the Orlando, Florida, schools. Young though he was at the time, he was chairman of the official board of his church, and superintendent of the adult depart-

ment of the Sunday school, as well as director of the church choir. Boy Scout and Christian Endeavor work had also taken a good part of his attention and time.

June Humphries, teacher in an Orlando grade school, was also an active worker in the church. Both gave much of their time, especially in summer vacation, to playground work. They served frequently on the faculties of Florida young people's conferences. They were married on June 30, 1931. George had received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Milligan College; June had done most of her work toward her M.A. degree in Florida State University. Both did some post-graduate work at Yale Divinity School before going to the field.

The Smedleys' original plans to go to Africa for missionary service did not mature; but when the opportunity came to enter Paraguay, they gave up their educational careers, left a lovely home they had planned and built, and with their two-year-old daughter, Lindalu, set out for their future home in the heart of the South American continent. They went by plane from Brownsville, Texas, on May 22, 1942, taking the West Coast route, which meant flying the Andes from Lima, Peru, to Buenos Aires, Argentina. It's a rough trip over the Andes at this point. Even the stewards on the planes get sick. Lindalu slept peacefully over the hump, but George and June both thought how much pleasanter it might have been to come by boat!

The Smedleys spent their first term at Asuncion, Paraguay, teaching in Colegio Internacional, George the Living Link of Central Christian Church, Orlando, Florida, June of the young people of Texas. June was supervisor of the primary grades, besides doing teaching and engaging in all kinds of extra-class activities. George, besides his teaching and supervision of the boys' dormitory, carried the responsibilities of mission and school treasurer and the secretaryship of the Mission. They won a place for themselves in the school, in the church, and in the community. June was superintendent of the beginners' department of the church school, and active in the work of the young people. Both sang in the church choir. Billy had come, in 1944, to enrich their family life.

When the time came, at the end of 1946, for them to return home on their first furlough, they had ample evidence of how deeply they had endeared themselves to the folks among whom they lived and worked.

Miss Rossie Elizabeth (Betty) McCaw
1944 - 1946

Born at her maternal grandparents' farm in Rushville, Illinois, while her father was in the College of Missions preparing for service in the Philippine Islands, Rossie McCaw, later Betsy, and finally Betty, began a career molded by the mission field and the parsonage. The first three years of her life were spent in Manila, Philippine Islands. The next few years were spent in LaBelle, Missouri, and Elkhart, Iowa, where her father held pastorates and struggled to regain his health. During that time two younger brothers were born, who with the older brother gave the only girl of the family the task of keeping three boys in line.

Des Moines, Iowa, was the place of Betty's father's longest ministry and her own education. She graduated from Park Avenue grade school and Lincoln High School. Piano, dramatics, and the duties and crafts of housekeeping also received her attention during these years. A persistent curiosity and a hard-working spirit gave her wide experiences. Easter, 1928, was the day that she and a group of her friends were baptized by her father and became members of Park Avenue Church of Christ. The activities of the church and parsonage, particularly as expressed in young people's work, religious drama, and conferences, received her attention.

In Drake University Betty continued her interest in religious activity and training through courses in the Bible College and through Beta Gamma, social service sorority. She was active in Christian Endeavor and Youth Council activities of Iowa and participated in a work camp of the American Friends Service Committee at Labor Temple, New York. She graduated from Drake in 1940 and spent the next three and one-half years teaching in the Iowa schools of Persia, Gilbert, and Winterset and doing graduate work during the summer-time at the University of Iowa.

On January 2, 1944, she was appointed to the mission field in Asuncion, Paraguay, and a few days later was installed as the Living Link missionary of the First Christian Church, Wheeling, West Virginia. She started for Medellín, Columbia, for special work in Spanish but was delayed because of wartime transportation difficulties and finally had to turn back and go to Mexico for her language work. She reached Asuncion in September, 1944, where she taught in Colegio Internacional until she transferred to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in March, 1946. Here she taught during the school year of 1946 in the American Grammar and High School, Colegio Ward. Upon the sudden death of her mother she returned, in December, 1946, to the United States.

While in Mexico on her way to South America Betty met John Johannaber, who was engaged in Christian service. They became engaged in the spring of 1947 and married in the summer. Their present plans call for residence at Boston Theological Seminary until graduate education is completed. It is their hope that at the conclusion of educational plans they may go to the Orient in missionary work.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Q. Adams
1946 -

Both Ralph and Annamae Adams earned their way through school. Ralph got that big, sturdy frame of his working in a grocery store in Tucumcari, New Mexico, and no doubt added to that early acquired strength as he worked on the farm of Johnson Bible College, at Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee. He is a big-chested fellow who walks in a straight line, in a very determined way, as if he meant to get where he is going and to do it very easily and naturally.

Annamae (Leavell) Adams, slender, attractive, keenly aware of what is going on about her, has also come along the hard way. She is a Hoosier, born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and received her primary and high school training in the Indiana schools. She worked her way through Butler University, taking her B.A. degree there in 1941. It was there she met her future husband, Ralph, who, after getting his B.A. at Johnson Bible College in 1939, was working out his B.A. and B.D. degrees at the Butler School of Religion. They were married March 16, 1942. While Ralph continued work toward his degree, Annamae took a course in practical nursing at the Suemma Coleman Nurses' Home.

Ralph was born in Oklahoma, at Olustee, but he grew up in Tucumcari, New Mexico. He got his first preaching experiences in Tennessee. During his seminary training at Indianapolis, he preached in rural churches thereabout. Both he and Annamae were summer conference students and student leaders. Annamae was a chalk artist and song leader in evangelistic meetings over the state of Indiana. Annamae had become a Christian at seventeen and had given herself in pledge for full-time Christian service. It was Ralph who broadened her outlook to think of serving in foreign fields.

When Ralph and Annamae had decided on their field of service, they chose rural missions as their special type of work. In preparation for this particular

task, they spent a year in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Then they went to Medellín, Republic of Columbia, for a year of special intensified language study.

They arrived in Asuncion, Paraguay, in August, 1946, able to handle the language well enough for Ralph to speak at the prayer-meeting service immediately upon arriving, to teach a Sunday school class on Sunday morning, and ready to handle a sermon in the Spanish language. They took along with them their little daughter, Virginia Katherine, born May 22, 1944, who had already picked up enough Spanish in Medellín to feel quite at home in the Paraguayan environment.

After several months in Asuncion, visiting in the villages through the central and southern part of the republic, they decided to begin their work in one of the newer and very promising towns of central Paraguay. The name of the place is Coronel Oviedo, some four hours' ride by autobus from the capital city of Asuncion. There they immediately began making friends, distributing Christian literature, and trying to do a bit of personal evangelistic work. In the month of April, 1947, they opened a kindergarten in their own home, and Ralph will teach in the local high school in order to make contacts. The Adams' will be pioneers in their type of work in Paraguay, for the Disciples are just beginning, through them, a program of rural evangelistic work in this country.

The First Christian Church of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and the Madison Avenue Church of Covington, Kentucky, have a special interest in Ralph and Annamae as they are the Living Links of these churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Allin Sharp

1946 -

Allin and Betty Winans Sharp left Kentucky in August, 1946, ordained missionaries of the Disciples of Christ, for their post in Paraguay, South America. Young, enthusiastic, well trained, and consecrated, they are assured of success in their chosen field. The morning they boarded the train that bore them on the first lap of their journey southward from Kentucky, their faces radiated a joy and happiness that can come only from hearts strong and brave—hearts ready to make sacrifices and face difficulties that Christ may be made real to other hearts who are hungering for him.

Allin, born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, was reared on a farm and early developed a love for nature, which in turn revealed to him nature's God. He was not reared in a home of affluence, but it was a home of refinement and culture, where the three boys in the family were exposed to good literature, wholesome play, not stern but positive discipline at the hands of loving Christian parents. He was a normal, happy, robust boy, eager to learn and even to excel in his undertakings.

As he went about the chores of farm life early in his boyhood, he heard the call of his Master to definite Christian work and, like Isaiah of old, he answered, "Here am I, send me." There was never any swerving from that purpose.

After attending the elementary and high schools near his home at McAfee, Kentucky, he entered Transylvania College and in 1940 received his A.B. degree, majoring in English. The following year he entered the College of the Bible and in June, 1943, received his B.D. degree. During this time, he was student minister at two rural churches, Buckner and Monterey, near Frankfort, Kentucky. He has also had a year of rural church internship with Dr. Paul Dovan, a leader in Presbyterian rural church work in a country parish near Asheville, North Carolina.

In the meantime he had met and married Betty LuJean Winans, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and together the following year they studied at Cornell University.

Allin devoted his time and study to horticulture and plant life in general, working toward no degree but with a desire to broaden his knowledge of rural life.

In Ithaca, in order to help with expenses, Allin had various jobs, from shucking corn for the Cornell Experimental Station, serving as janitor at a Presbyterian church, to being a laboratory assistant in biology and handy boy in the Saks Fifth Avenue branch store in Ithaca.

The following year, 1945-46, he attended Peabody College and earned his master's degree in education. While at Peabody, he received one of the Sullivan Awards for scholarship, character, and strong evidence of a humanitarian spirit, and was initiated into Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary fraternity. He was pastor there of the junior church at Eastwood Christian Church.

Betty Winans was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Coming from a Christian family, at an early age she became a teacher in the Sunday school, then director of young people's work in her local church. Like Timothy of old, she owes much to the training given her by her Christian mother and grandmother.

After graduating from the grammar and high school in Parkersburg, she entered Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, receiving her A.B. degree in 1939. Betty was always interested in social welfare work, and to prepare herself better for this she attended West Virginia University, Morgantown, where she received a Certificate in Social Work, in 1943, and spent one year in the mining and factory districts of her native state in an effort to improve social conditions. About this time, she attended a conference of young people of the Christian Church in St. Louis and it was there she met Allin. They soon found that they were kindred spirits and on September 10, 1944, they were married in the Parkersburg Christian Church. The following year they spent at Cornell University where Betty received her master's degree in rural sociology and educational psychology. The next year she attended the School of Religion, Vanderbilt University, leading to her B.D. degree. She also had additional work at Scarritt and Peabody. On June 30, 1946, Betty was ordained a Christian minister in her home church at Parkersburg.

The Sharps have had a year of study in the Language School and Orientation Center in Medellín, Columbia, where they have gained a practical knowledge of the Spanish language. They will reach Paraguay in the early fall of 1947, and will be connected with the rural church project in Coronel Oviedo.

Allin is the foreign pastor of the First Christian Church in St. Joseph, Missouri, while Betty is the Living Link of the First Christian Church, Charleston, West Virginia.

Miss Margaret Stainton

1947 -

When Margaret Stainton was leading the worship services, giving music appreciation lectures, and chairing a discussion group at Camp Takayama, the Ontario young people's camp on Lake Erie, some years ago, visitors to camp were apt to say, "And who is this little girl?" in the fond belief that they were addressing one of the junior campers. For Margaret has always been small in size, though mighty in energy and ability.

Born in Toronto, Canada, Margaret Stainton is the oldest girl in a large family. Her parents, who have always been active church members, have given leadership in Hillcrest Church of Christ, Toronto, for many years. She has one brother who is an ordained minister and another who is studying for the ministry. Her other brothers and her younger sister are leaders as well.

Margaret studied music at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and obtained the A.T.C.M. degree, which gave her qualification to teach piano. She succeeded so well as a music teacher that she was able to finance her university career, and in 1945 graduated from the University of Toronto with a first class honor B.A. in Music. During these busy years she found time to give leadership in the Sunday school, the choir, camps and conferences, and to edit the Young People's Page in the *Canadian Disciple*. She was so successful as a vacation Bible school leader that she was sent by the church to hold these schools first in Ontario churches, and subsequently in the Maritimes.

When the Churches of Christ in Canada were allotted two delegates to the First World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam, 1939, Margaret Stainton was the first immediate choice for her ability to share in discussions, for her knowledge and experience in our work as a communion, for her engaging personality and poise. She turned out to be one of the best known and liked of the Canadian delegates, and at Amsterdam her missionary ambition, which had been inspired and fostered in her Christian home, acquired new impetus and vigor.

As a preparation for the missionary work in South America to which she was especially attracted, she studied Spanish at the university and in February, 1947, after further preparation at Scarritt College for Christian Workers, and the Language School and Orientation Center at Medellín, Columbia, she began her life work on the field at Asuncion, Paraguay, the Living Link of the Norwood Christian Church, Norwood, Ohio.